

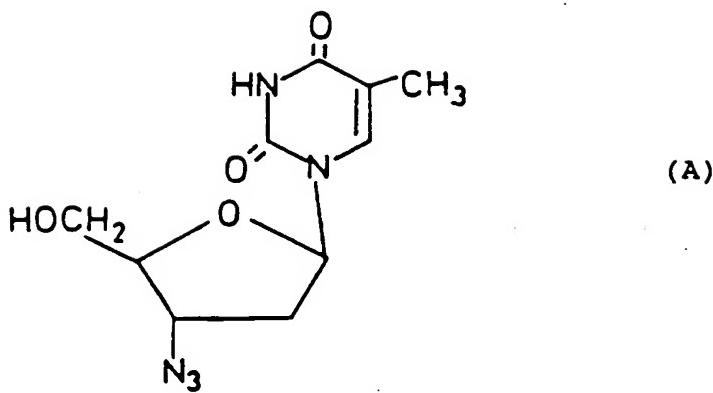
SUBSTITUTED-1,3-OXATHIOLANES AND
SUBSTITUTED-1,3-DIOXOLANES
WITH ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES

INS AID

The present invention relates to novel
5 substituted 1,3-oxathiolane and substituted-1,3-
dioxolane cyclic compounds having pharmacological
activity, to processes for and intermediates of use in
their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions
containing them, and to the use of these compounds in
10 the antiviral treatment of mammals.

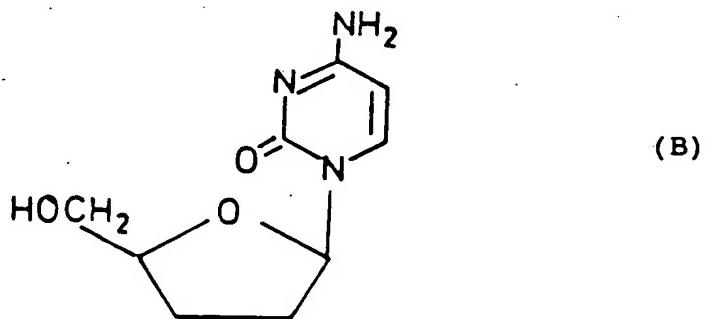
Retroviral infections are a serious cause of
disease, most notably, the acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome (AIDS). The human immunodeficiency virus
(HIV) has been recognized as the etiologic agent of
15 AIDS, and compounds having an inhibitory effect against
HIV multiplication have been actively sought.

Mitsuya et al., "3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine
(BW A509U): An antiviral agent that inhibits the
infectivity and cytopathic effect of human T-lymphoto-
20 tropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus
in vitro", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 82, pp. 7096-
7100 (1985), refers to a compound of formula (A) (3'-
azido-2',3'-dideoxythymidine), commonly referred to as
AZT. This compound is said to be useful in providing
25 some protection for AIDS carriers against the
cytopathogenic effect of immunodeficiency virus (HIV).



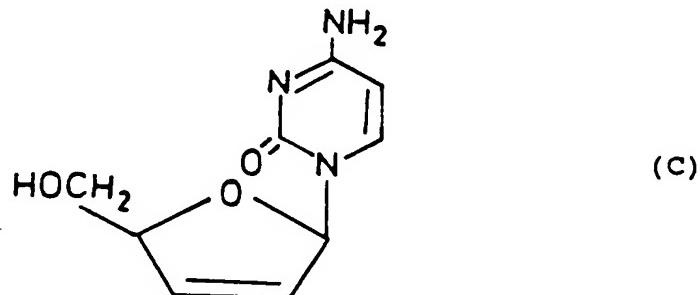
Mitsuya et al., "Inhibition of the in vitro infectivity and cytopathic effect of human T-lymphotorophic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) by 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 83, pp. 1911-15 (1986), have also referred to a group of 2',3'- dideoxynucleosides shown in formula (B) which are said to possess protective activity against HIV-induced cytopathogenicity.

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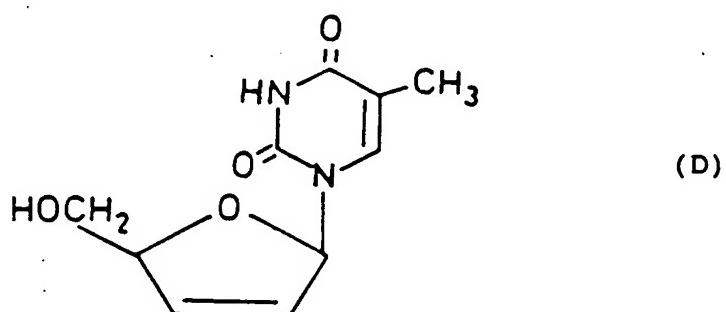


Balzarini et al., "Potent and selective anti-HTLV-III/LAV activity of 2',3'-dideoxycytidine, the 2',3'-unsaturated derivative of 2',3'-dideoxycytidine", Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., 140, pp. 735-42 (1986),

refer to an unsaturated analogue of these nucleosides - 2',3'-dideoxycytidine, shown in formula (C) -- as being characterized by antiretroviral activity.

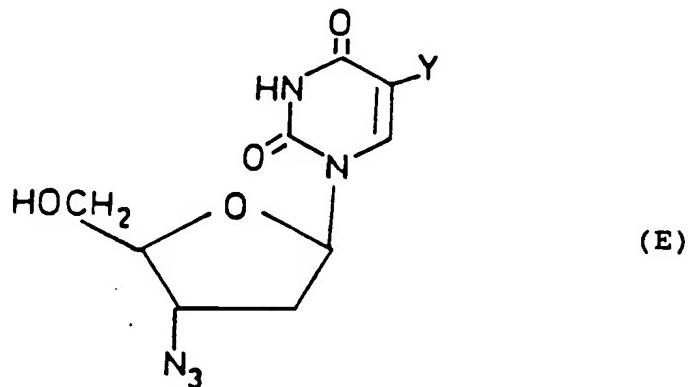


- 5 Baba et al., "Both 2',3'-dideoxythymidine and its 2',3'-unsaturated derivative (2',3'-dideoxy-thymidinene) are potent and selective inhibitors of human immunodeficiency virus replication in vitro", Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., 142, pp. 128-34 (1987),
 10 refer to the 2',3'-unsaturated analogue shown in formula (D) of 2',3'-dideoxythymidine. This analogue is purported to be a potent selective inhibitor of HIV replication.

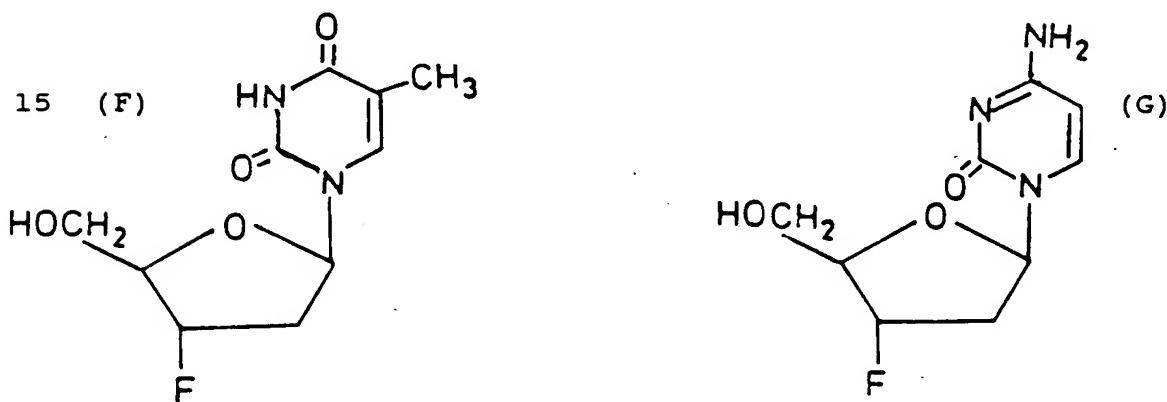


- 15 Analogues of AZT known as 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxyuridine shown in formula (E), where Y is bromine

or iodine, have been said to have an inhibitory activity against Moloney murine leukemia in T.S. Lin et al., "Synthesis and antiviral activity of various 3'-azido,3' amino,2',3'-unsaturated and 2',3'-dideoxy analogues of pyrimidine, deoxyribonucleosides against retroviruses", J. Med. Chem., 30, pp. 440-41 (1987).



Finally, the 3'-fluoro analogues of 2',3'-dideoxycytidine shown in formula (F) and of 2',3'-dideoxythymidine shown in formula (G) are referred to in Herdewijn et al., "3'-Substituted 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside analogues as potential anti-HIV(HTLV-III/LAV) agents", J. Med. Chem., 30, pp. 1270-78 (1987), as having potent antiretroviral activity.



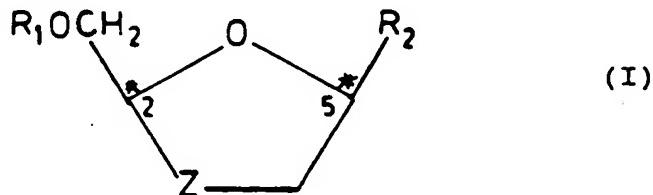
The most potent anti-HIV compounds thus far reported are 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides, more particularly, 2',3'-dideoxy cytidine (ddCyd) and 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxythymidine (AzddThd or AZT). These 5 compounds are also active against other kinds of retroviruses such as the Moloney murine leukemia virus.

Because of the increasing incidence and the life-threatening characteristics of AIDS, efforts are being expended to discover and develop new non-toxic and 10 potent inhibitors of HIV and blockers of its infectivity. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide effective anti-HIV compounds of low toxicity and a synthesis of such new compounds that is readily feasible.

15 A structurally distinct class of compounds known as 2-substituted-5-substituted-1,3-oxathiolanes and 2-substituted-4-substituted-1,3-dioxolanes has now been discovered and found to have antiretroviral activity. In particular, these compounds have been 20 found to act as non-toxic inhibitors of the replication of HIV-1 in T-lymphocytes over prolonged periods of time.

There are accordingly provided in a first aspect of this invention compounds of formula (I)

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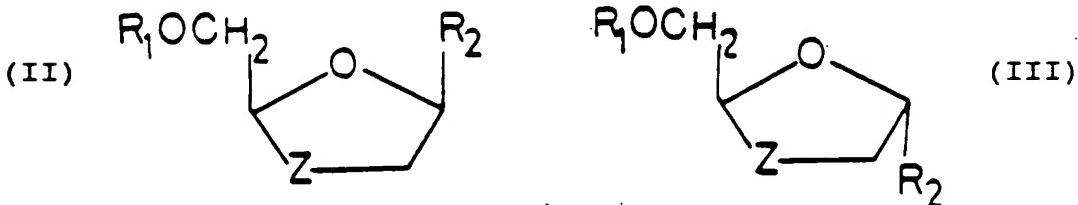
wherein R₁ is hydrogen or an acyl radical from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, preferably a benzoyl or a benzoyl

substituted in any position by at least one halogen (bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine), C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, nitro or trifluoromethyl groups;

R₂ is a purine or pyrimidine base or an analogue or derivative thereof;

Z is O, S, S=O or SO₂; and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

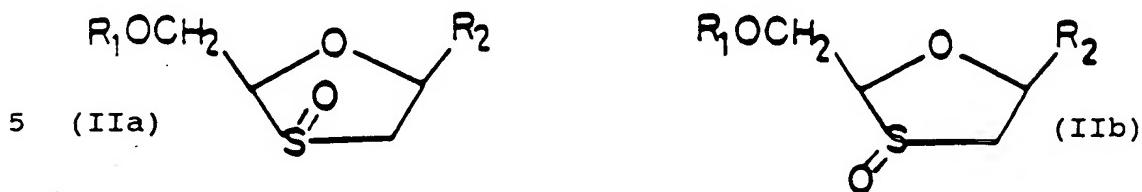
It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the compounds of formula (I) contain at least two chiral centers (shown as * in formula (I)) and thus exist in the form of two pairs of optical isomers (i.e., enantiomers) and mixtures thereof including racemic mixtures. Thus the compounds of formula (I) may be either cis isomers, as represented by formula (II), or trans isomers, as represented by formula (III); or mixtures thereof. Each of the cis and trans isomers can exist as one of two enantiomers or as mixtures thereof including racemic mixtures. All such isomers and mixtures thereof including racemic mixtures are included within the scope of the invention.



The compounds of formula (I) are preferably in the form of their cis isomers.

25 It will also be appreciated that when Z is S=O the compounds exist in two additional isomeric forms as shown in formulas (IIa) and (IIb) which differ

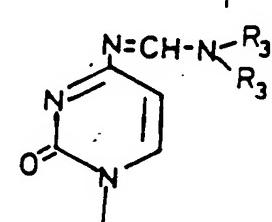
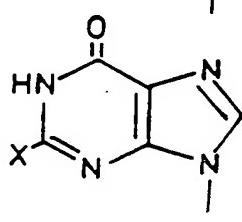
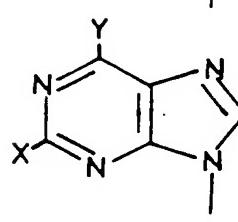
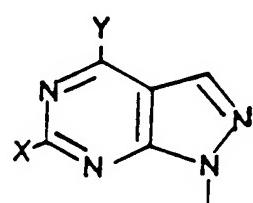
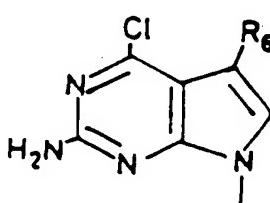
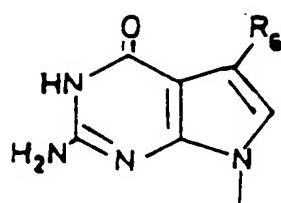
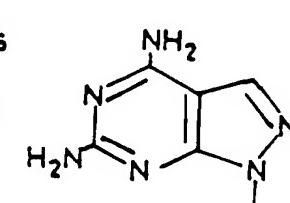
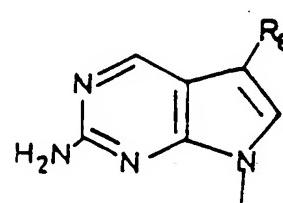
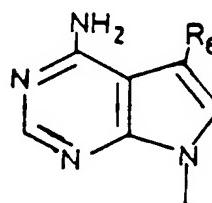
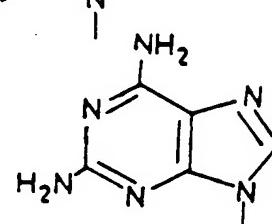
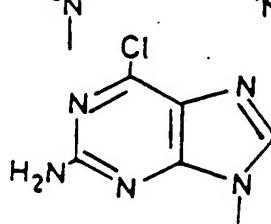
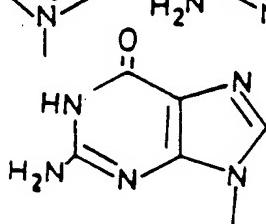
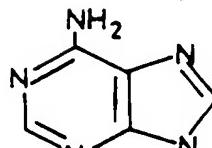
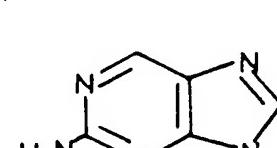
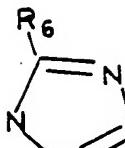
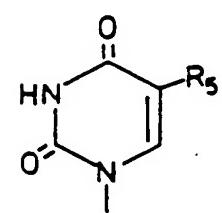
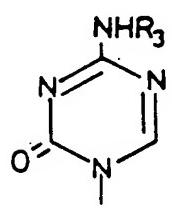
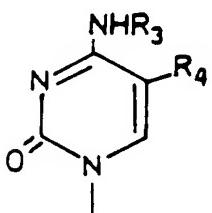
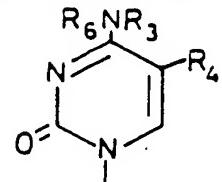
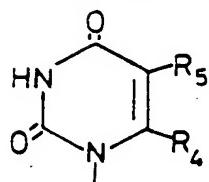
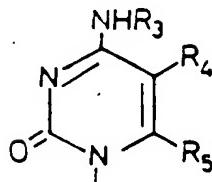
in the configuration of the oxide oxygen atom relative to the 2,5-substituents. The compounds of the invention additionally embrace such isomers and mixtures thereof.



The purine or pyrimidine base or analogue or derivative thereof R_2 will be linked at the 9- or 1-position, respectively.

By "purine or pyrimidine base" or an analogue
10 or derivative thereof is meant a purine or pyrimidine
base found in native nucleosides or an analogue thereof
which mimics such bases in that their structures (the
kinds of atoms and their arrangement) are similar to
the native bases but may either possess additional or
15 lack certain of the functional properties of the native
bases. Such analogues include those derived by
replacement of a CH₂ moiety by a nitrogen atom (for
example, 5-azapyrimidines such as 5-azacytosine) or
vice versa (for example 7-deazapurines, for example 7-
20 deazadenosine or 7- deazaguanosine) or both (e.g., 7-
deaza-8-azapurines). By derivatives of such bases or
analogues are meant those compounds wherein ring
substituents are either incorporated, removed or
modified by conventional substituents known in the art,
25 e.g., halogen, hydroxyl, amino, C₁₋₆ alkyl. Such purine
or pyrimidine bases, analogues and derivatives will be
well known to those skilled in the art.

Conveniently the group R_2 is selected from:



wherein R₃ is selected from the group of hydrogen, acetyl, hydroxyl or C₁₋₆ alkyl or alkenyl groups;

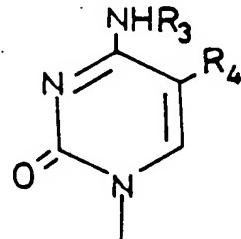
R₄ and R₅ are independently selected from the group of hydrogen, hydroxymethyl, trifluoromethyl,

5 substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₆ alkyl or alkenyl groups, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, or iodine;

R₆ is selected from the group of hydrogen, cyano, carboxy, ethoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, or thiocarbamoyl; and

10 X and Y are independently selected from the group of hydrogen, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, amino or hydroxy groups.

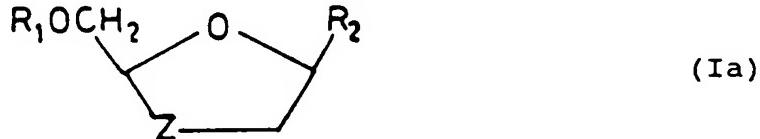
Preferably R₂ is



wherein R₃ and R₄ are as defined hereinabove.

15 Z is preferably -S-.

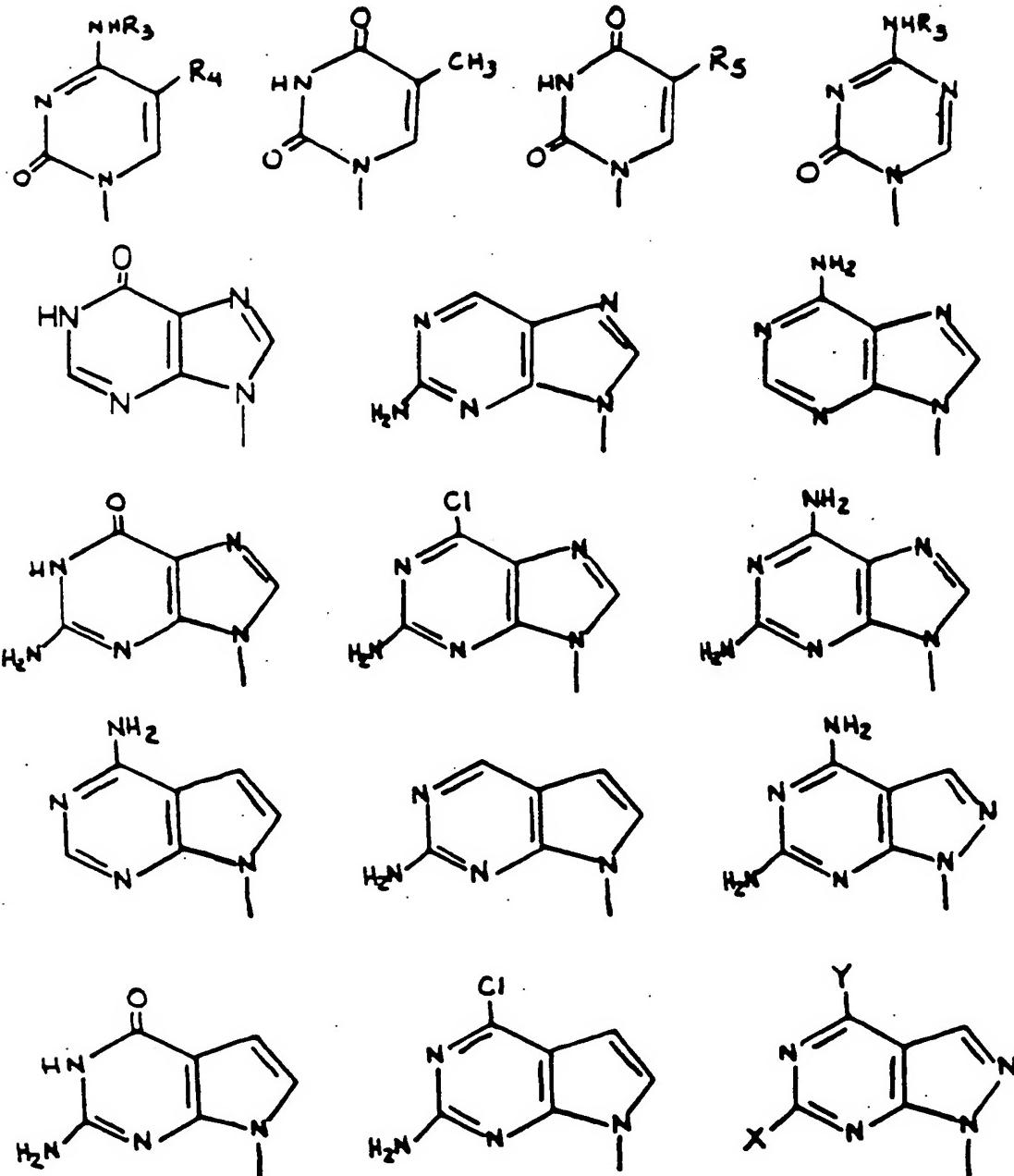
When the compound of formula (I) is a 1,3-oxathiolane of formula (Ia), where Z is S, S=O or SO₂,



preferably:

20 R₁ is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen and an acyl group having 1 to 16 carbon atoms;

R_2 is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of:

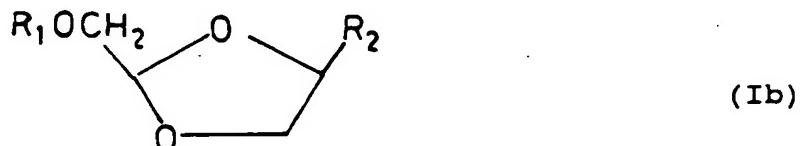


R_3 and R_4 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_{1-6} alkyl groups;

R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine; and

X and Y are independently selected from the group
5 consisting of bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, amino and hydroxyl groups.

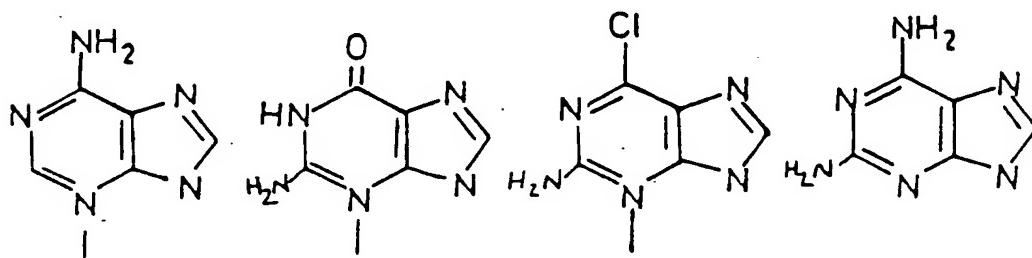
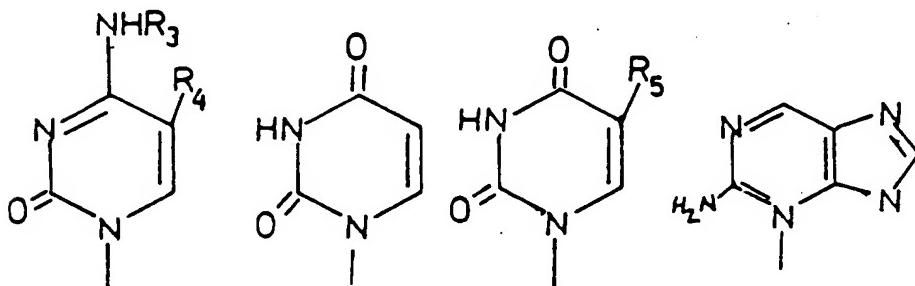
When the compound of formula (I) is a 1,3-dioxolane of formula (Ib),



10 preferably:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, an aliphatic acyl group having 1 to 16 carbon atoms, benzoyl and benzoyl substituted in any position by a halogen, a lower alkyl, a lower alkoxy, a nitro or
15 a trifluoromethyl group;

R_2 is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of:



wherein:

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and lower alkyl radicals having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

5 R_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl and alkenyl radicals having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and

10 R_5 is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and alkenyl radicals having from 1-3 carbon atoms, fluoro and iodo.

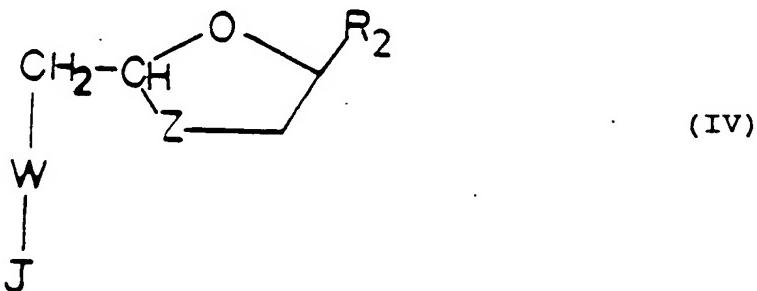
By "a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" is meant any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or salt of such ester, of a compound of formula (I) or any
15 other compound which, upon administration to the recipient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) a compound of formula (I) or an antivirally active metabolite or residue thereof.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the compounds of formula (I) may be modified to provide pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof,
20 at functional groups in both the base moiety, R_2 , and at
25 the hydroxymethyl group of the oxathiolane or dioxolane ring. Modification at all such functional groups is included within the scope of the invention. However, of particular interest are pharmaceutically acceptable
30 derivatives (e.g., esters) obtained by modification of the 2-hydroxymethyl group of the oxathiolane or dioxolane ring.

Preferred esters of the compounds of formula (I) include the compounds in which R_1 is replaced by a

carboxyl function $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\text{||}}}$ in which the non-carbonyl moiety R of the ester grouping is selected from hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, t-butyl, n-butyl), alkoxyalkyl (e.g., methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g., benzyl), aryloxyalkyl (e.g., phenoxyethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy); substituted dihydro pyridinyl (e.g., N-methyldihydro pyridinyl); sulphonate esters such as alkyl- or aralkylsulphonyl (e.g., methanesulphonyl); sulfate esters; amino acid esters (e.g., L-valyl or L-isoleucyl) and mono-, di- or tri-phosphate esters.

Also included within the scope of such esters are esters derived from polyfunctional acids such as carboxylic acids containing more than one carboxyl group, for example, dicarboxylic acids HO₂C(CH₂)_nCO₂H where n is an integer of 1 to 10 (for example, succinic acid) or phosphoric acids. Methods for preparing such esters are well known. See, for example, Hahn et al., "Nucleotide Dimers as Anti-Human Immunodeficiency Virus Agents", Nucleotide Analogues, pp. 156-159 (1989) and Busso et al., "Nucleotide Dimers Suppress HIV Expression In Vitro", AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 4(6), pp. 449-455 (1988). Where esters are derived from such acids, each acidic group is preferably esterified by a compound of formula (I) or other nucleosides or analogues and derivatives thereof to provide esters of the formula (IV) where:



$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{W} \text{ is } -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_n-\text{C}-\text{O}- \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$ and n is an integer of 1 to 10
 or $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{-O-P-O-} \\ | \\ \text{O}^- \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{-O-P-O-} \\ | \\ \text{O}^- \end{array}$, J is any nucleoside or
 nucleoside analog or derivative thereof and Z and R₂
 are as defined above. Among the preferred nucleosides
 5 and nucleoside analogues are 3'-azido-2'3'-dideoxy-
 thymidine, 2',3'-dideoxycytidine, 2',3'-
 dideoxyadenosine, 2',3'-dideoxyinosine, 2',3'-
 dideoxythymidine, 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-
 didehydrothymidine, and 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-
 10 didehydrocytidine and ribavirin and those nucleosides
 whose bases are depicted on pages 7-8 of this
 specification. We most prefer a homodimer consisting
 of two nucleosides of formula (I).

With regard to the above described esters,
 15 unless otherwise specified, any alkyl moiety present
 advantageously contains 1 to 16 carbon atoms,
 preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms and could contain one or
 more double bonds. Any aryl moiety present in such
 esters advantageously comprises a phenyl group.

In particular the esters may be a C₁₋₁₆ alkyl
 ester, an unsubstituted benzoyl ester or a benzoyl
 ester substituted by at least one halogen (bromine,
 chlorine, fluorine or iodine), C₁₋₆ alkyl or alkenyl,
 saturated or unsaturated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, nitro or
 25 trifluoromethyl groups.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the
 compounds of formula (I) include those derived from
 pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids
 and bases. Examples of suitable acids include
 30 hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, nitric,
 perchloric, fumaric, maleic, phosphoric, glycollic,
 lactic, salicylic, succinic, toluene-p-sulfonic,
 tartaric, acetic, citric, methanesulfonic, formic,
 benzoic, malonic, naphthalene-2-sulfonic and

benzenesulfonic acids. Other acids such as oxalic, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, may be useful in the preparation of salts useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the
5 invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (e.g., sodium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium), ammonium and NR_4^+ (where R is C_{1-4}
10 alkyl) salts.

References hereinafter to a compound according to the invention include both compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives.

15 Specific compounds of formula (I) include:

Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;

20 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;

25 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N_4' -acetyl-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N_4' -acetyl-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;

Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N_4' -acetyl-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N_4' -acetyl-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof; and

30 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-3-oxo-1,3-oxathiolane;

Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N-dimethylamino-methylene cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane;

35 Bis-Cis-2-succinyloxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane;

- Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(6'-chloropurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane; trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(6'-chloropurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 5 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(6'-hydroxypurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane; trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(6'-hydroxypurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane; and mixtures thereof
- 10 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 15 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane;
- 20 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(thymin-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(thymin-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 25 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 30 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(inosin-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(inosin-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 35 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N₄'-acetyl-5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N₄'-acetyl-5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane, and mixtures thereof;
- Cis-2-acetoxyethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-acetoxyethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;

- Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 5 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3 dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 10 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydromethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 15 Cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 20 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 25 Cis-2-benzoyloxylmethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloro-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-benzoyloxylmethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloro-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 30 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloro-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloro-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- 35 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2',6'-diamino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3- dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2',6'-diamino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3- dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(guanin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(guanin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof;
- Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N-dimethylamino methylene cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-

(N-dimethylamino methylene cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane, and mixtures thereof; in the form of a racemic mixture or a single enantiomer.

5 The compounds of the invention either themselves possess antiviral activity and/or are metabolizable to such compounds. In particular these compounds are effective in inhibiting the replication of retroviruses, including human retroviruses such as
10 human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV's), the causative agents of AIDS.

There is thus provided as a further aspect of the invention a compound formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for use
15 as an active therapeutic agent in particular as an antiviral agent, for example in the treatment of retroviral infections.

In a further or alternative aspect there is provided a method for the treatment of a viral
20 infection, in particular an infection caused by a retrovirus such as HIV, in a mammal, including man, comprising administration of an effective amount of an antiviral compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

25 There is also provided in a further or alternative aspect of this invention, use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a viral infection.

30 The compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of AIDS-related conditions such as AIDS-related complex (ARC), persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL), AIDS-related neurological conditions (such as dementia), anti-HIV antibody-

positive and HIV-positive conditions, Kaposi's sarcoma, thrombocytopenia purpurea and opportunistic infections.

The compounds of the invention are also useful in the prevention or progression to clinical
5 illness of individuals who are anti-HIV antibody or HIV-antigen positive and in prophylaxis following exposure to HIV.

The compounds of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, may
10 also be used for the prevention of viral contamination of biological fluids such as blood or semen in vitro.

Certain of the compounds of formula (I) are also useful as intermediates in the preparation of other compounds of the invention.

15 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that references herein to treatment extends to prophylaxis as well as the treatment of established infections or symptoms.

It will be further appreciated that the
20 amount of a compound of the invention required for use in treatment will vary not only with the particular compound selected but also with the route of administration, the nature of the condition being treated and the age and condition of the patient and
25 will be ultimately at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian. In general, however, a suitable dose will be in the range from about 1 to about 750 mg/kg of body weight per day, such as 3 to about 120 mg per kilogram body weight of the recipient
30 per day, preferably in the range of 6 to 90 mg/kg/day, most preferably in the range of 15 to 60 mg/kg/day.

The desired dose may conveniently be presented in a single dose or as divided doses administered at appropriate intervals, for example as
35 two, three, four or more sub-doses per day.

The compound is conveniently administered in unit dosage form; for example containing 10 to 1500 mg, conveniently 20 to 1000 mg, most conveniently 50 to 700 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form.

5 Ideally the active ingredient should be administered to achieve peak plasma concentrations of the active compound of from about 1 to 75 μM , preferably about 2 to 50 μM , most preferably about 3 to about 30 μM . This may be achieved, for example, by the
10 intravenous injection of a 0.1 to 5% solution of the active ingredient, optionally in saline, or administered as a bolus containing about 0.1 to about 110 mg/kg of the active ingredient. Desirable blood levels may be maintained by a continuous infusion to
15 provide about 0.01 to about 5.0 mg/kg/hour or by intermittent infusions containing about 0.4 to about 15 mg/kg of the active ingredient.

While it is possible that, for use in therapy, a compound of the invention may be
20 administered as the raw chemical it is preferable to present the active ingredient as a pharmaceutical formulation.

The invention thus further provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of
25 formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers thereof and, optionally, other therapeutic and/or prophylactic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being
30 compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof.

Pharmaceutical formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including
35 buccal and sub-lingual), vaginal or parenteral

(including intramuscular, sub-cutaneous and intravenous) administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The formulations may, where appropriate, be conveniently 5 presented in discrete dosage units and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. All methods include the step of bringing into association the active compound with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both and 10 then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for oral administration may conveniently be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets 15 each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution; as a suspension; or as an emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste. Tablets and capsules for oral administration may 20 contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, fillers, lubricants, disintegrants, or wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in the art. Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspensions, 25 solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous 30 vehicles (which may include edible oils) or preservatives.

The compounds according to the invention may also be formulated for parenteral administration (e.g., by injection, for example bolus injection or continuous 35 infusion) and may be presented in unit dose form in

ampoules, pre-filled syringes, small volume infusion or in multi-dose containers with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions, or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, 5 and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form, obtained by aseptic isolation of sterile solid or by lyophilization from solution, for constitution with a 10 suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile, pyrogen-free water, before use.

For topical administration to the epidermis, the compounds according to the invention may be formulated as ointments, creams or lotions, or as a 15 transdermal patch. Ointments and creams may, for example, be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening and/or gelling agents. Lotions may be formulated with an aqueous or oily base and will in general also contain one or more 20 emulsifying agents, stabilizing agents, dispersing agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, or coloring agents.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising 25 active ingredient in a flavored based, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid 30 carrier.

Pharmaceutically formulations suitable for rectal administration wherein the carrier is a solid, are most preferably represented as unit dose 35 suppositories. Suitable carriers include cocoa butter and other materials commonly used in the art, and the

suppositories may be conveniently formed by admixture of the active compound with the softened or melted carrier(s) followed by chilling and shaping in molds.

Formulations suitable for vaginal

- 5 administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or sprays containing in addition to the active ingredient, such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

For intra-nasal administration the compounds
10 of the invention may be used as a liquid spray or dispersible powder or in the form of drops.

Drops may be formulated with an aqueous or non-aqueous base also comprising one or more dispersing agents, solubilizing agents or suspending agents.

- 15 Liquid sprays are conveniently delivered from pressurized packs.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds according to the invention are conveniently delivered from an insufflator, nebulizer or a
20 pressurized pack or other convenient means of delivering an aerosol spray. Pressurized packs may comprise a suitable propellant such as dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other
25 suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount.

Alternatively, for administration by inhalation or insufflation, the compounds according to
30 the invention may take the form of a dry powder composition, for example a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch. The powder composition may be presented in unit dosage form in, for example, capsules or cartridges or, e.g.,
35 gelatin or blister packs from which the powder may be

administered with the aid of an inhalator or insufflator.

When desired, the above described formulations adapted to give sustained release of the 5 active ingredient, may be employed.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may also contain other active ingredients such as antimicrobial agents, or preservatives.

The compounds of the invention may also be 10 used in combination with other therapeutic agents, for example, other antiinfective agents. In particular the compounds of the invention may be employed together with known antiviral agents.

The invention thus provides, in a further 15 aspect, a combination comprising a compound of formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable derivative thereof together with another therapeutically active agent, in particular, an antiviral agent.

The combinations referred to above may 20 conveniently be presented for use in the form of a pharmaceutical formulation and thus pharmaceutical formulations comprising a combination as defined above together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier thereof comprise a further aspect of the invention.

Suitable therapeutic agents for use in such 25 combinations include acyclic nucleosides such as acyclovir, ganciclovir, interferons such as alpha-, beta-and gamma-interferon; glucuronation inhibitors such as probenecid; nucleoside transport inhibitors 30 such as dipyridamole; nucleoside analogues such as 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxythymidine, 2',3'-dideoxycytidine, 2',3'-dideoxyadenosine, 2',3'-dideoxyinosine, 2',3'-dideoxythymidine, 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydro-thymidine, and 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydrocytidine 35 and ribavirin; immunomodulators such as interleukin II

(IL2) and granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), erythropoietin, ampligen, thymomodulin, thymopentin, foscarnet, glycosylation inhibitors such as 2-deoxy-D-glucose, castanospermine,
5 1-deoxynojirimycin; and inhibitors of HIV binding to CD4 receptors such as soluble CD4, CD4 fragments and CD4-hybrid molecules.

The individual components of such combinations may be administered either sequentially or
10 simultaneously in separate or combined pharmaceutical formulations.

When the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof is used in combination with a second therapeutic agent active
15 against the same virus, the dose of each compound may be either the same or differ from that when the compound is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art.

In the processes for preparing the compounds
20 of this invention, the following definitions are used:

R₁ is a hydrogen, an acyl group having from 1 to 16 carbon atoms, or a hydroxyl protecting group;

R₂ is a purine or pyrimidine base or an analogue or derivative thereof;

25 R_x is substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R_y is substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₆ alkyl or substituted or unsubstituted aryl;

R_z is halo, such as bromo, chloro, iodo or fluoro; and

30 R is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group, e.g., a C₁₋₆ alkyl or alkenyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, ethenyl, propenyl, allyl, butenyl, etc.); a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic acyl group, e.g., a

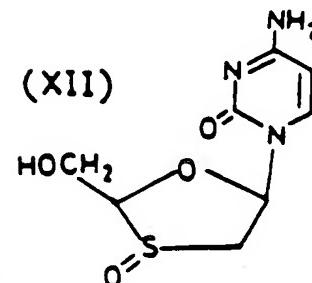
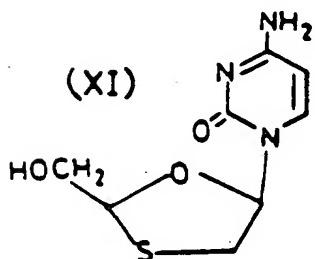
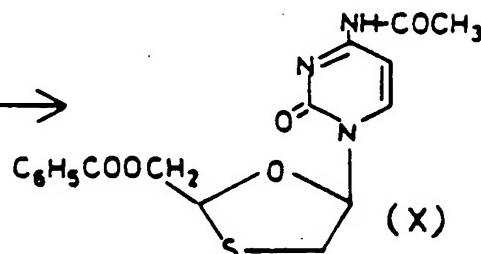
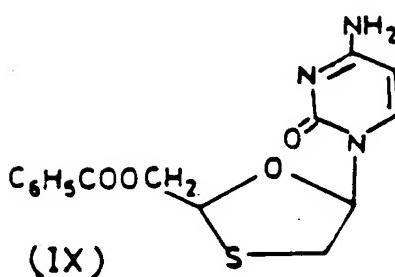
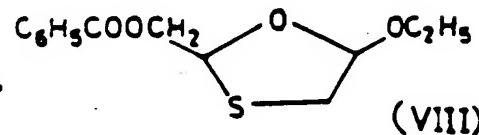
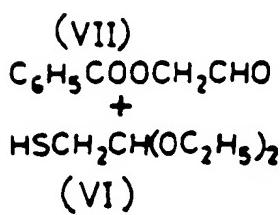
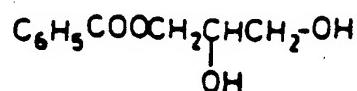
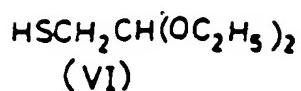
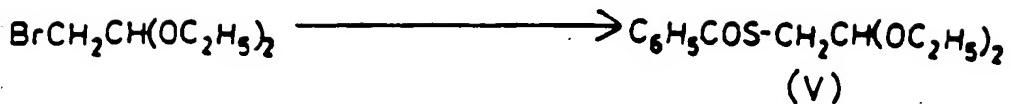
35 C₁₋₆ aliphatic acyl group such as acetyl or an aromatic

acyl group such as benzoyl; a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alkoxy or aryloxy carbonyl group, such as methyl carbonate and phenyl carbonate; substituted or unsubstituted 5 sulphonyl imidazolidine; substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic amino carbonyl group, such as phenyl carbamate; substituted or unsubstituted alkyl imide group such as trichloroacetamide; substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated phosphonate, 10 such as diethylphosphonate; substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic sulphonyl group, such as tosylate; or hydrogen.

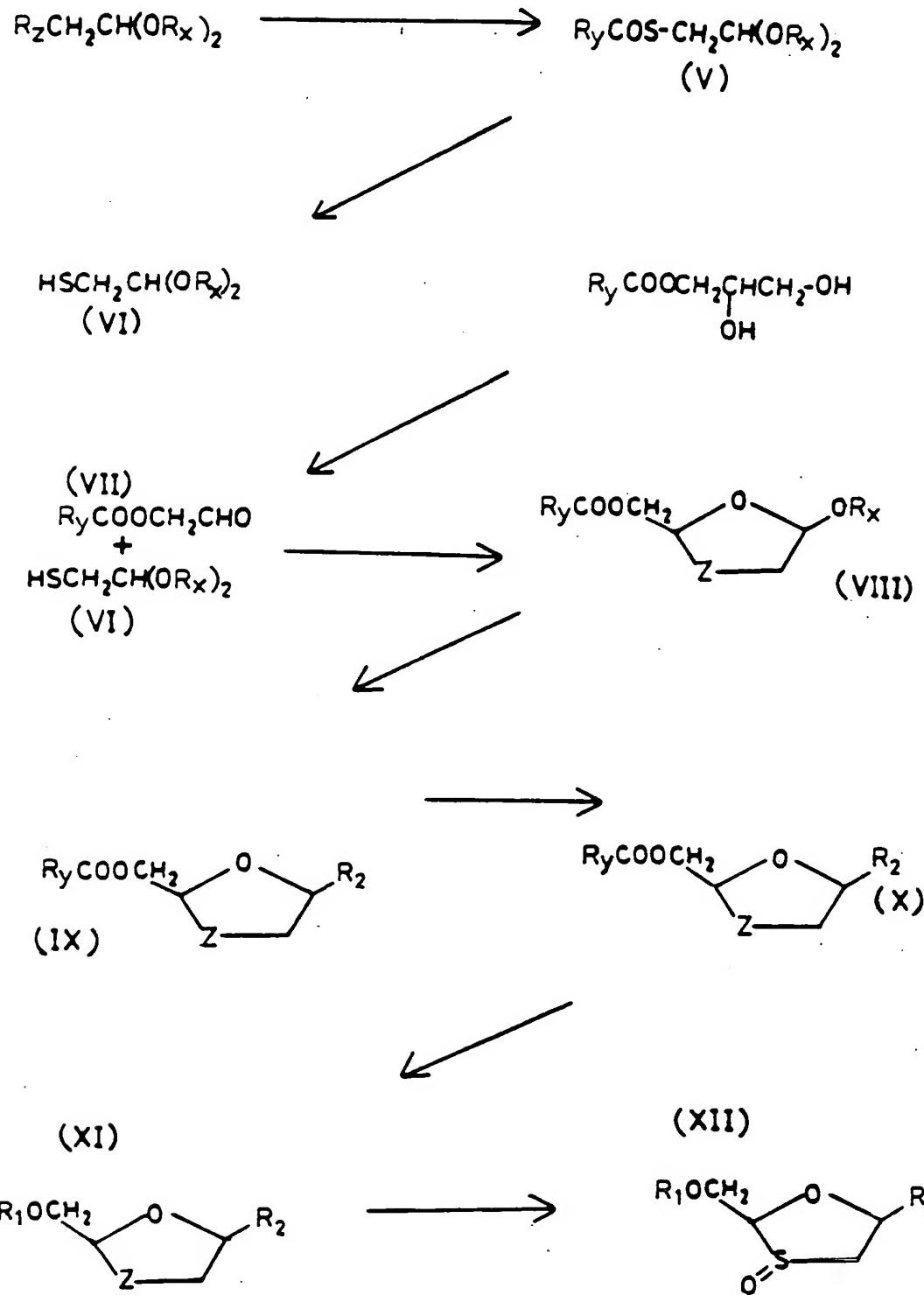
Oxathiolane compounds of formula (Ia), i.e., compounds of formula (I) wherein Z is S, S=O or SO₂, 15 and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives may be prepared according to the processes discussed herein or by any method known in the art for the preparation of compounds of analogous structure.

One process according to the invention is 20 illustrated in SCHEME 1. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable alternative reactants may be used to prepare analogous products as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 25 1A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis as illustrated in SCHEME 1 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 1

SCHEME 1A



Step 1: Commercial bromoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal (or an analogous halo alkyl acetal of the formula $R_zCH_2(OR_x)_2$), is treated in boiling DMF with an excess of potassium thiobenzoate to give the 5 benzoylthio acetal of formula (V).

Step 2: The benzoyl group of formula (V) is hydrolyzed with sodium hydroxide in an aqueous organic solvent to give the known mercaptoacetal shown in formula (VI) (G. Hesse and I. Jorder, "Mercapto-10 acetaldehyde and dioxy-1,4-dithiane", Chem. Ber., 85, pp. 924-32 (1952)).

Step 3: Glycerol 1-monobenzoate prepared according to the literature (E.G. Hallonquist and H. Hibbert, "Studies on reactions relating to carbohydrate-15 hydrates and polysaccharides. Part XLIV: Synthesis of isomeric bicyclic acetal ethers", Can. J. Research, 8, pp. 129-36 (1933)), is oxidized with sodium metaperiodate to give the known benzyloxyacetaldehyde of formula (VII) (C. D. Hurd and E. M. Filiachione, "A new 20 approach to the synthesis of aldehyde sugars", J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, pp. 1156-59 (1939)).

Step 4: The aldehyde of formula (VII) or any aldehyde of the formula R_yCOOCH_2CHO is then condensed with the mercaptoacetal of formula (VI) or 25 any mercaptoacetal of the formula $HSCH_2CH(OR_x)_2$ in a compatible organic solvent, such as toluene, containing a catalytic amount of a strong acid to give the novel intermediate shown in formula (VIII).

Step 5: The 1,3-oxathiolane of formula 30 (VIII) is then reacted with a purine or pyrimidine base (e.g., cytosine) previously silylated with, for example, hexamethyldisilazane in a compatible solvent using a Lewis acid or trimethylsilyl triflate to give intermediate of formula (IX).

Step 6: The amine function of the compound shown in formula (IX) is acetylated with acetic anhydride to yield the intermediate of formula (X) as cis- and trans-isomers which are separated, preferably by 5 fractional crystallization, to give pure cis-(X) and pure trans-(X).

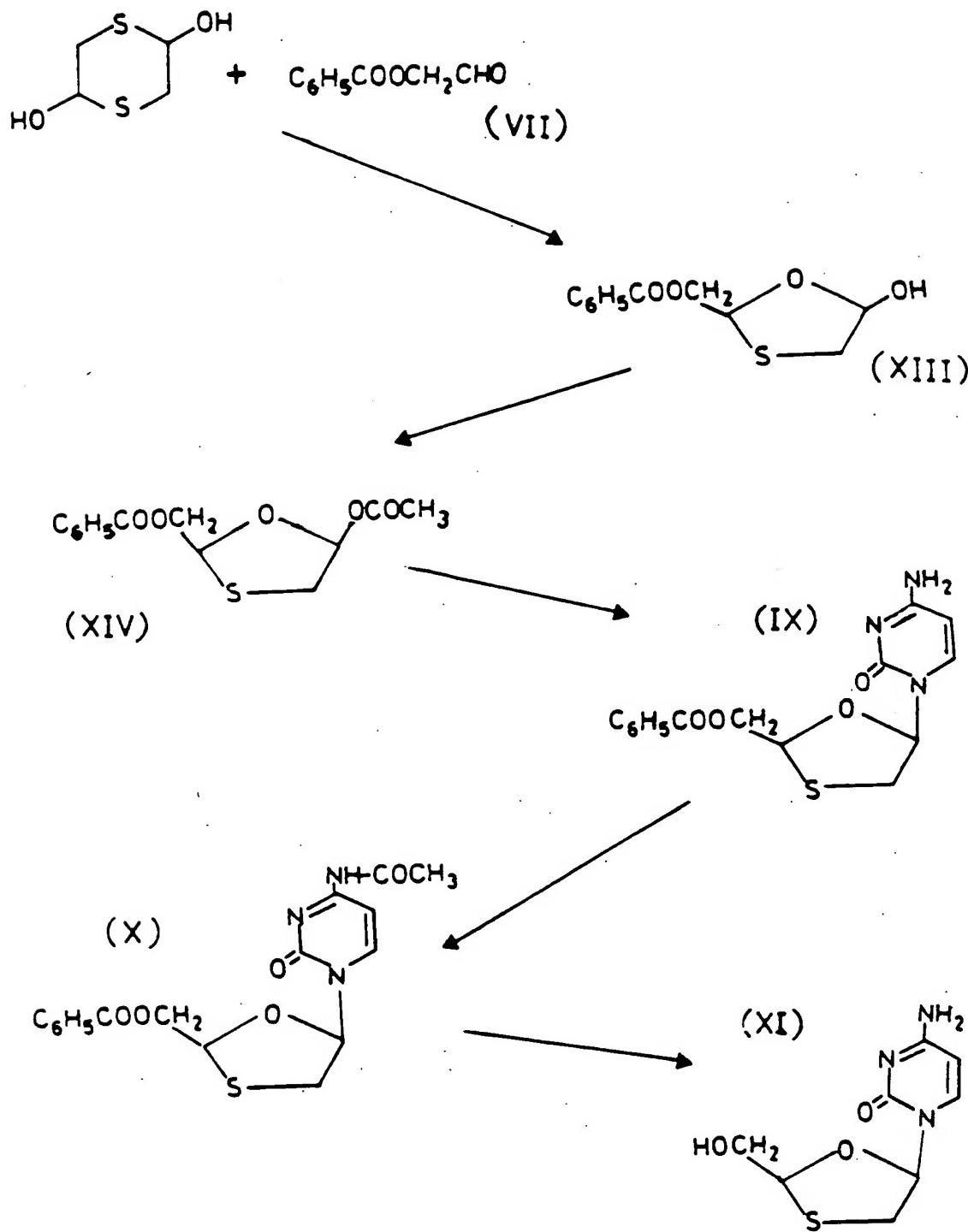
Step 7: The cis- or trans- isomers of formula (X) are treated with methanolic ammonia to obtain the desired product shown in formula (XI) as 10 cis- and trans-isomers.

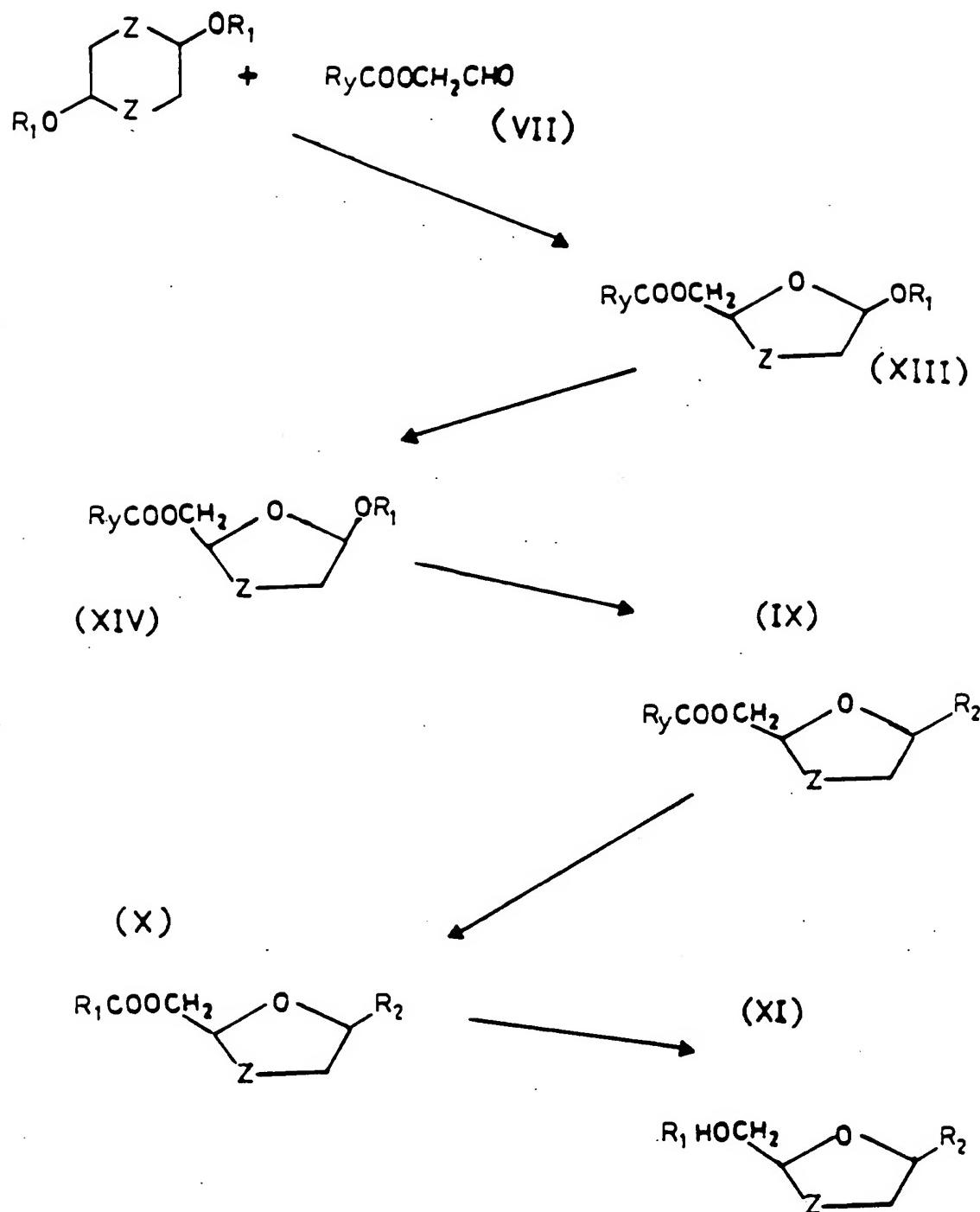
Step 8: The preceding isomers of formula (XI) are treated with an oxidizing agent which may be a suitable peracid in a compatible solvent to give the 5-oxide (sulfoxide) of formula (XII).

This synthesis is applicable to any nucleoside base analogue, as would be obvious to those skilled in the art of nucleoside chemistry. Other compounds defined by formula (Ia) may be obtained similarly from intermediate VII by using the appropriate heterocyclic compound in place of cytosine in Step 5. In Step 4, other esters of hydroxyacetaldehyde such as aliphatic acyl or substituted aroyl groups can be used following the same sequence of steps leading to the compounds of formula 25 (XI) and formula (XII), respectively.

A second process according to this invention for producing oxathiolane compounds is illustrated in SCHEME 2. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to 30 one of skill in the art that suitable analogous reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 2A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis as illustrated in SCHEME 2 may be briefly described as 35 follows:

SCHEME 2

SCHEME 2A

Step 1: A mercaptoacetaldehyde monomer produced from the dimer in a solvent such as pyridine is reacted directly with a benzoyloxyacetaldehyde of formula (VII) or any aldehyde of the formula
5 $R_y COOCH_2CHO$ to yield an oxathiolane lactol of formula (XIII).

Step 2: The hydroxyl group of the compound of formula (XIII) is converted to a leaving group with a suitable reagent such as acetyl chloride in a
10 compatible organic solvent to yield an important oxathiolane intermediate of formula (XIV).

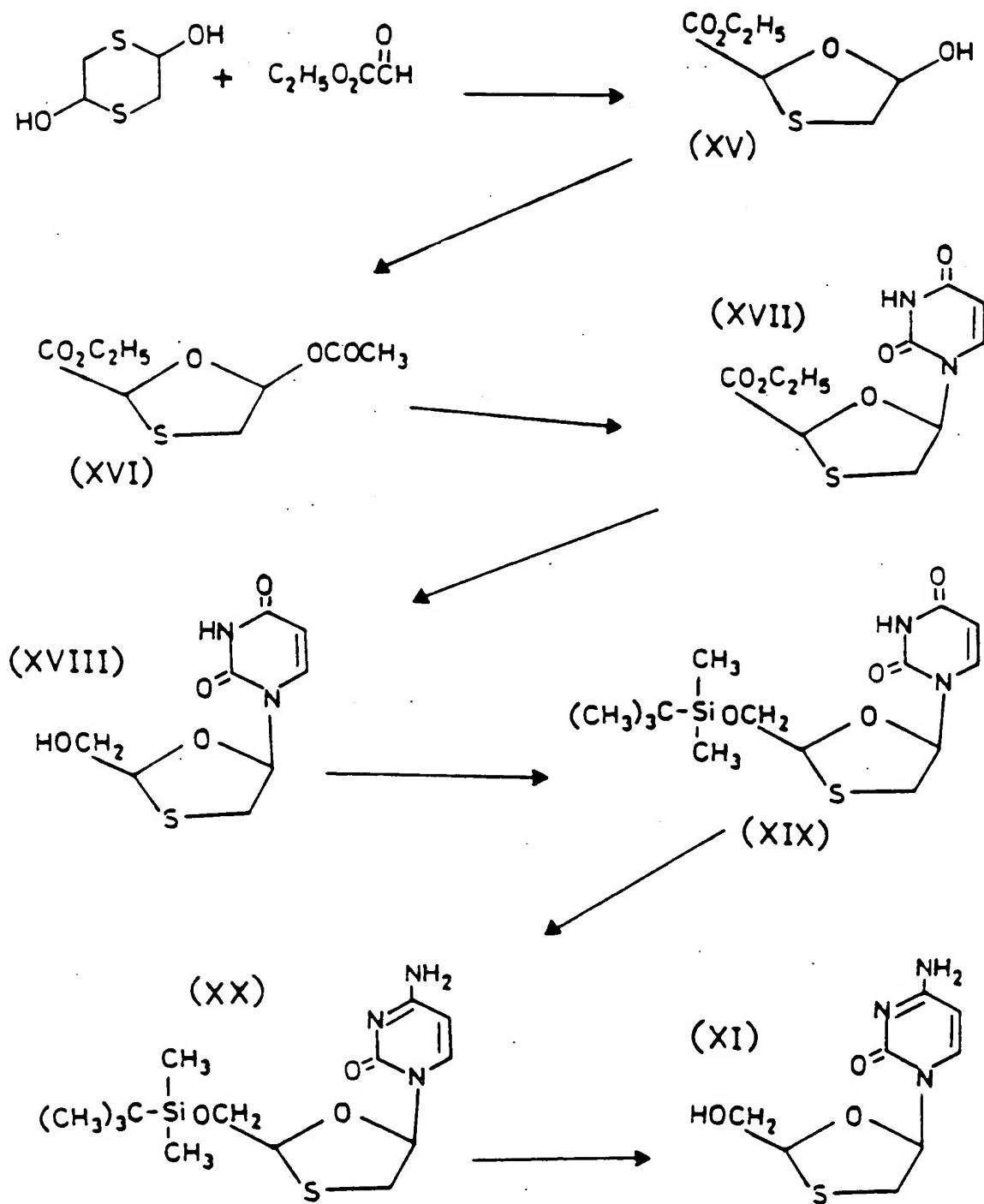
Step 3: The oxathiolane intermediate of formula (XIV) is reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base to give, for example, a
15 cytosin-1'-yl oxathiolane of formula (IX).

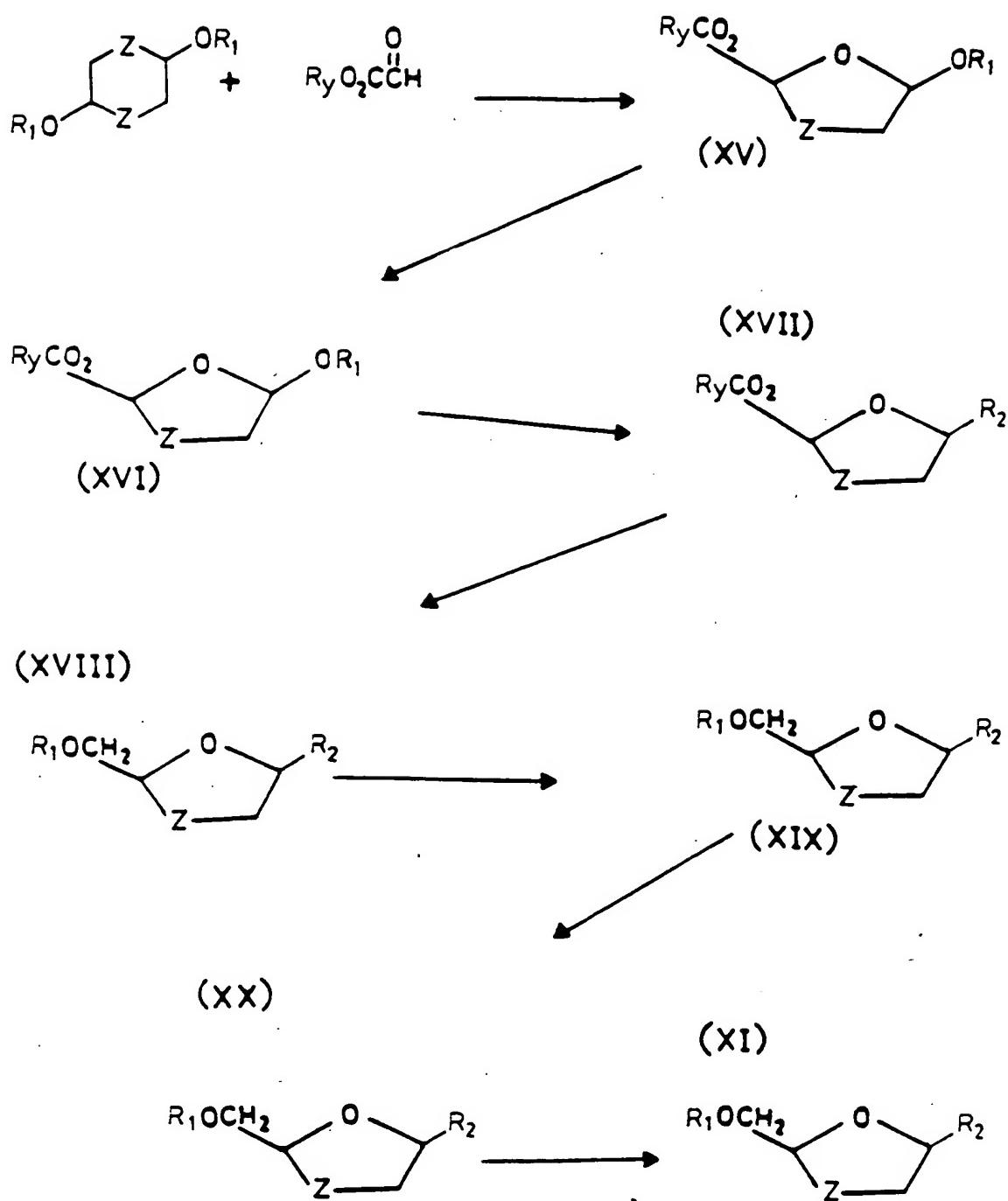
Step 4: The amine function of the compound shown in formula (IX) is acylated with acetic anhydride in a solvent such as pyridine to yield a compound of formula (X) which provides for easier separation of
20 isomers.

Step 5: The benzoate and acetyl functions of the compound of formula (X) are hydrolyzed under basic conditions to yield an oxathiolane of formula (XI).

25 A third process for producing oxathiolane compounds is illustrated in SCHEME 3. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable analogous reactants may be used to
30 prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 3A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis as illustrated in SCHEME 3 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 3

SCHEME 3A

Step 1: Mercaptoacetaldehyde monomer produced from the dimer in a solvent such as pyridine is reacted directly with ethyl glyoxylate or any organic glyoxylate of the formula $R_yOOCCHO$ to yield an 5 oxathiolane lactol of formula (XV).

Step 2: The hydroxyl group of the compound of formula (XV) is converted to a leaving group with a suitable reagent such as acetyl chloride in a compatible organic solvent to yield an important 10 oxathiolane intermediate of formula (XVI).

Step 3: The oxathiolane intermediate of formula (XVI) is reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base, e.g., uracil, in the presence of a Lewis acid or preferably trimethylsilyl 15 iodide to give, e.g., a uracil-1'-yl oxathiolane of formula (XVII) predominantly as the cis-isomer.

Step 4: The ester group of the oxathiolane of formula (XVII) is selectively reduced with a suitable reducing agent such as sodium borohydride in a 20 compatible organic solvent such as methanol to yield an oxathiolane nucleoside of formula (XVIII).

Step 5: The hydroxyl group of the compound of formula (XVIII) is protected with a suitable silyl protecting group such as t-butyl-dimethyl silyl in an 25 appropriate solvent such as dimethyl formamide (DMF) to yield an oxathiolane of formula (XIX).

Step 6: The uracil base of formula (XIX) can be interconverted to another base, such as cytosine, by reaction with a suitable reagent such as 30 p-chlorophenoxy phosphorous oxychloride followed by amination with, e.g., ammonia in methanol to yield an oxathiolane of formula (XX).

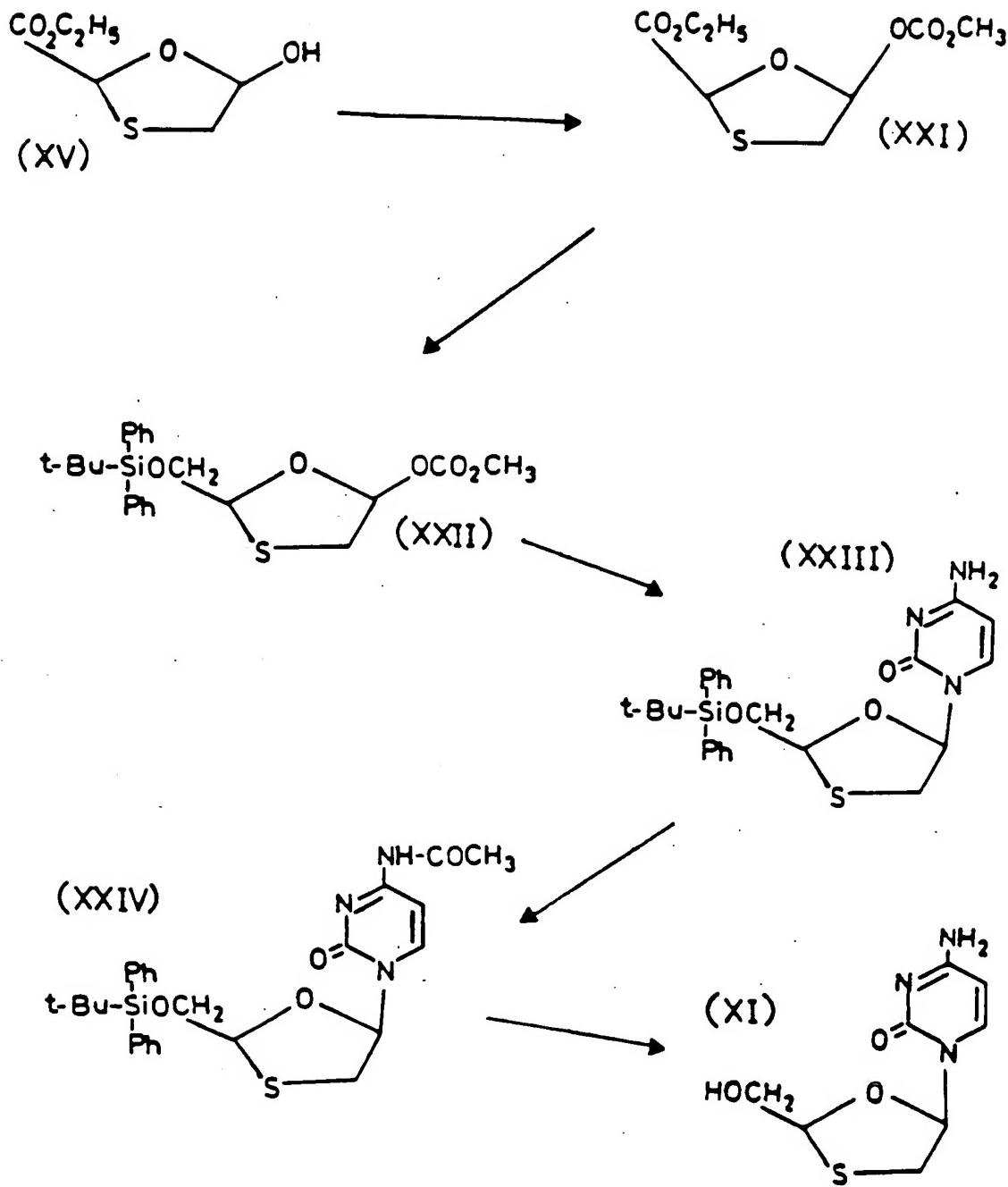
Step 7: The silyl group of the compound of formula (XX) is removed under neutral conditions using 35 a suitable reagent such as tetra n-butyl ammonium

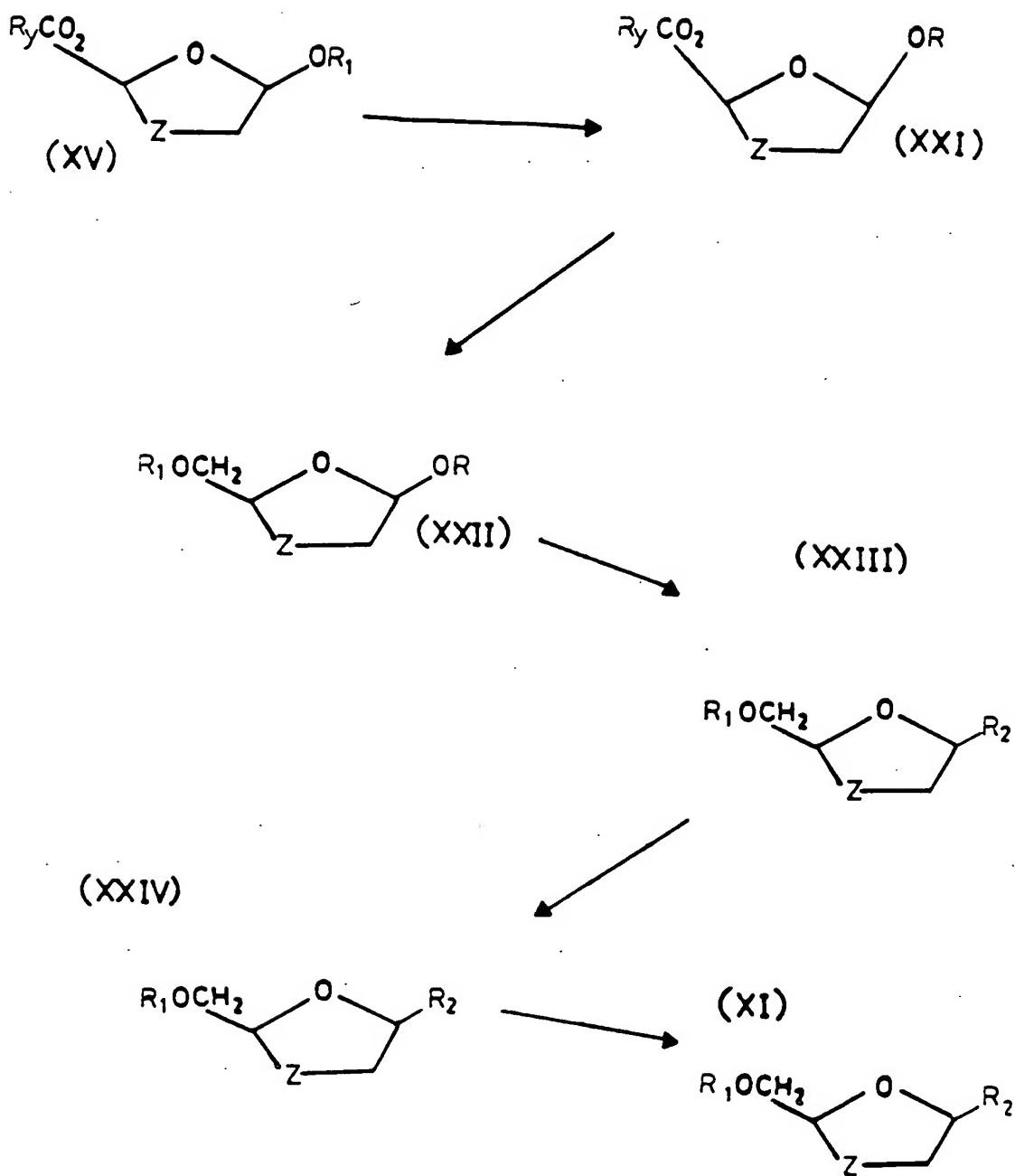
fluoride in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran to yield the oxathiolane of formula (XI).

A fourth process according to this invention for producing oxathiolane compounds is illustrated in SCHEME 4. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable analogous reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 4A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis as illustrated in SCHEME 4 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 4



SCHEME 4A

Step 1: The hydroxyl group of the intermediate of formula XV, or corresponding R_y-substituted intermediate (see SCHEME 3, step 1), is converted to a leaving group with a suitable reagent 5 such as methyl chloroformate in a compatible organic solvent to yield an important intermediate of formula (XXI).

Step 2: The ester group of the intermediate of formula (XXI) is selectively reduced with a suitable 10 reducing agent such as sodium borohydride in a compatible organic solvent such as methanol and the resultant hydroxyl group is directly protected with a suitable group such as t-butyl diphenyl silyl to yield an oxathiolane of formula (XXII).

15 Step 3: The oxathiolane of formula (XXII) is reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base, such as cytosine to give, e.g., a cytosin-1'-yl oxathiolane of formula (XXIII).

20 Step 4: The amine function of the compound shown in formula (XXIII) is acylated, e.g., with acetic anhydride in a solvent such as pyridine to yield a compound of formula (XXIV) which provides for easier separation of isomers.

25 Step 5: The silyl and acetyl functions of the compound of formula (XXIV) are hydrolyzed under basic conditions to yield an oxathiolane of formula (XI).

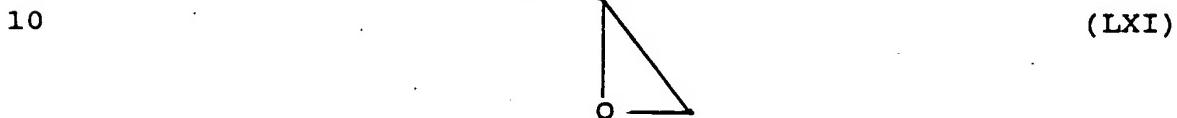
30 In a fifth process the oxathiolane compounds of formula (Ia), in which Z is S, S=O or SO₂, may be prepared by the reaction of a compound of formula (LIX)



with a compound of formula (LX)

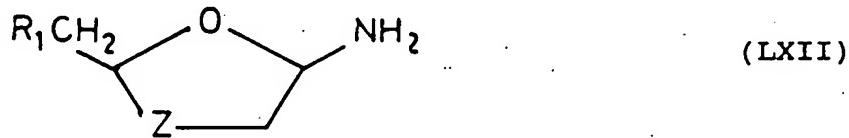


- 5 wherein P is a protecting group, followed by removal of the protecting group. The compounds of formula (LIX) may be prepared for reaction by a suitable epoxide (LXI)



- with an appropriate sulphur-containing compound, e.g., sodium thioacetate. Compounds of formula (LXI) are either known in the art or may be obtained by analogous processes.

In a sixth process of this invention, the oxathiolane compounds of formula (Ia) may be made by converting an intermediate of formula (LXII)

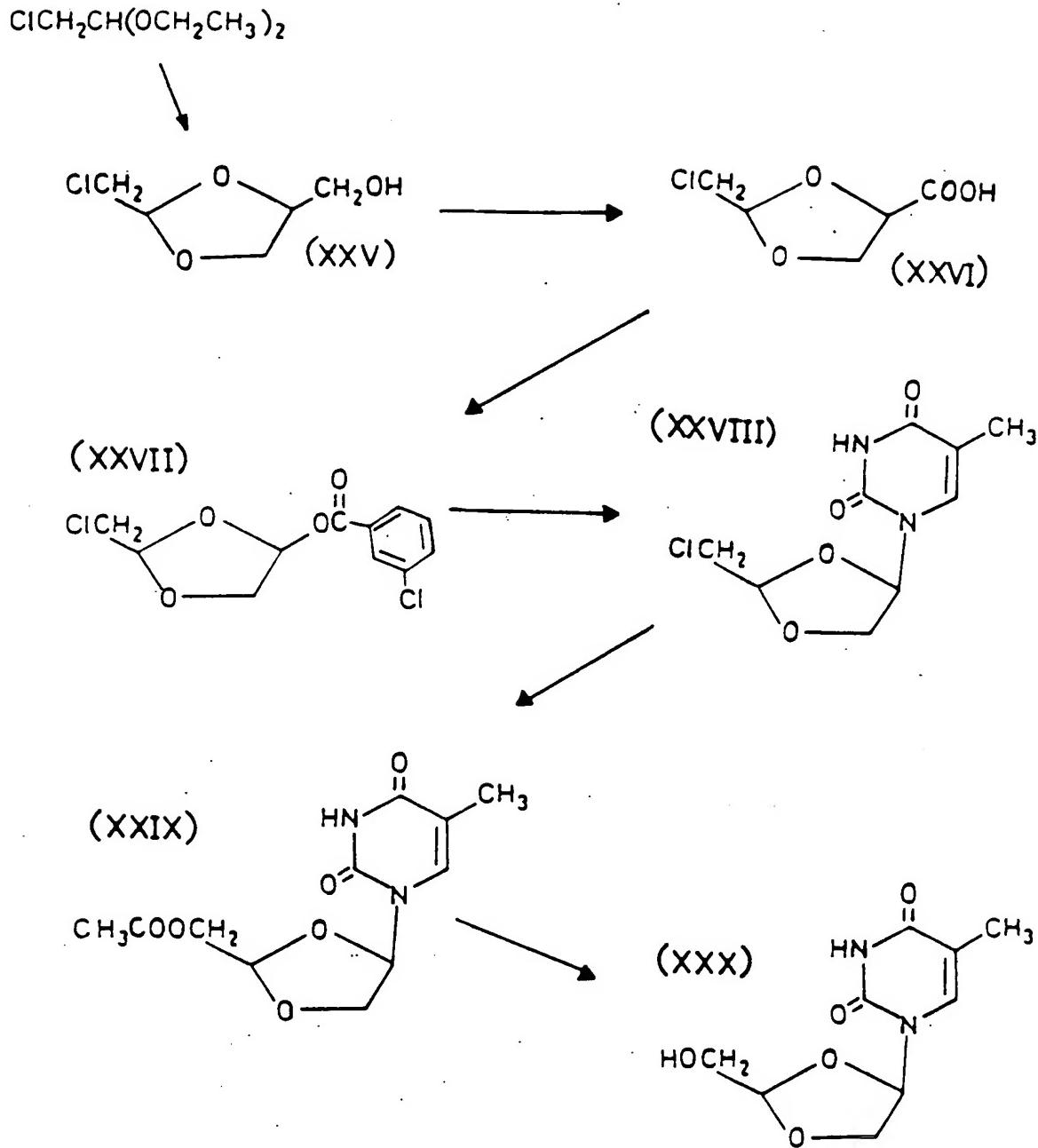


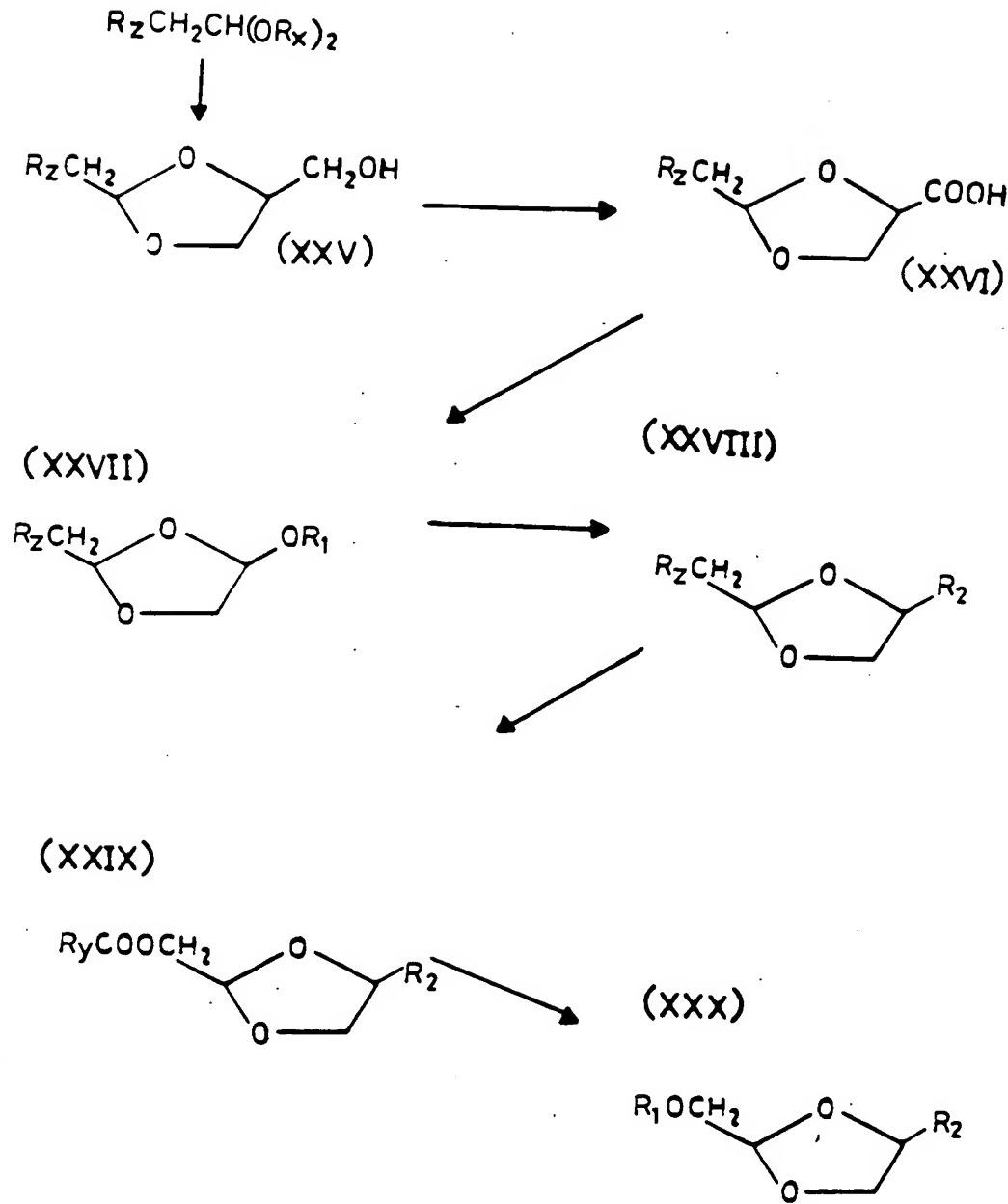
- 20 to a compound of formula (Ia) by conversion of the anomeric NH₂ to the desired purine or pyrimidine base by methods well known in the art of nucleoside chemistry.

The dioxolane compounds of formula (Ib) and their pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives may be prepared by the processes according to this invention or by any method known in the art for preparation of 5 compounds of analogous structure.

One such process for preparing dioxolane compounds of formula (Ib) is outlined in SCHEME 5. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of 10 skill in the art that suitable alternative reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 5A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis illustrated in SCHEME 5 may be briefly described as 15 follows:

SCHEME 5

SCHEME 5A

Step 1: Chloroacetaldehyde diethyl acetal (or an analogous halo alkyl acetal) is treated with glycerol in an inert solvent according to the procedure reported by E.G. Hallonquist and H. Hibbert, "Studies 5 In Reactions Relating To Carbohydrates And Polysaccharides- Part XLIV: Synthesis Of Isomeric Bicyclic Acetal Ethers", Can. J. Res., 8, pp. 129-136 (1933) to produce an intermediate of formula (XXV).

Step 2: The primary alcohol function of 10 the dioxolane intermediate of formula (XXV) is treated with an oxidizing reagent such as chromic acid (which may be complexed with pyridine) in a compatible organic solvent to give the corresponding dioxolane carboxylic acid of formula (XXVI).

15 Step 3: The acid of formula (XXVI) is converted to a mixed anhydride using an alkyl chloroformate and subjected to a Bayer-Villiger oxidation with an organic peracid such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid to yield the corresponding 20 aroyloxydioxolane of formula (XXVII).

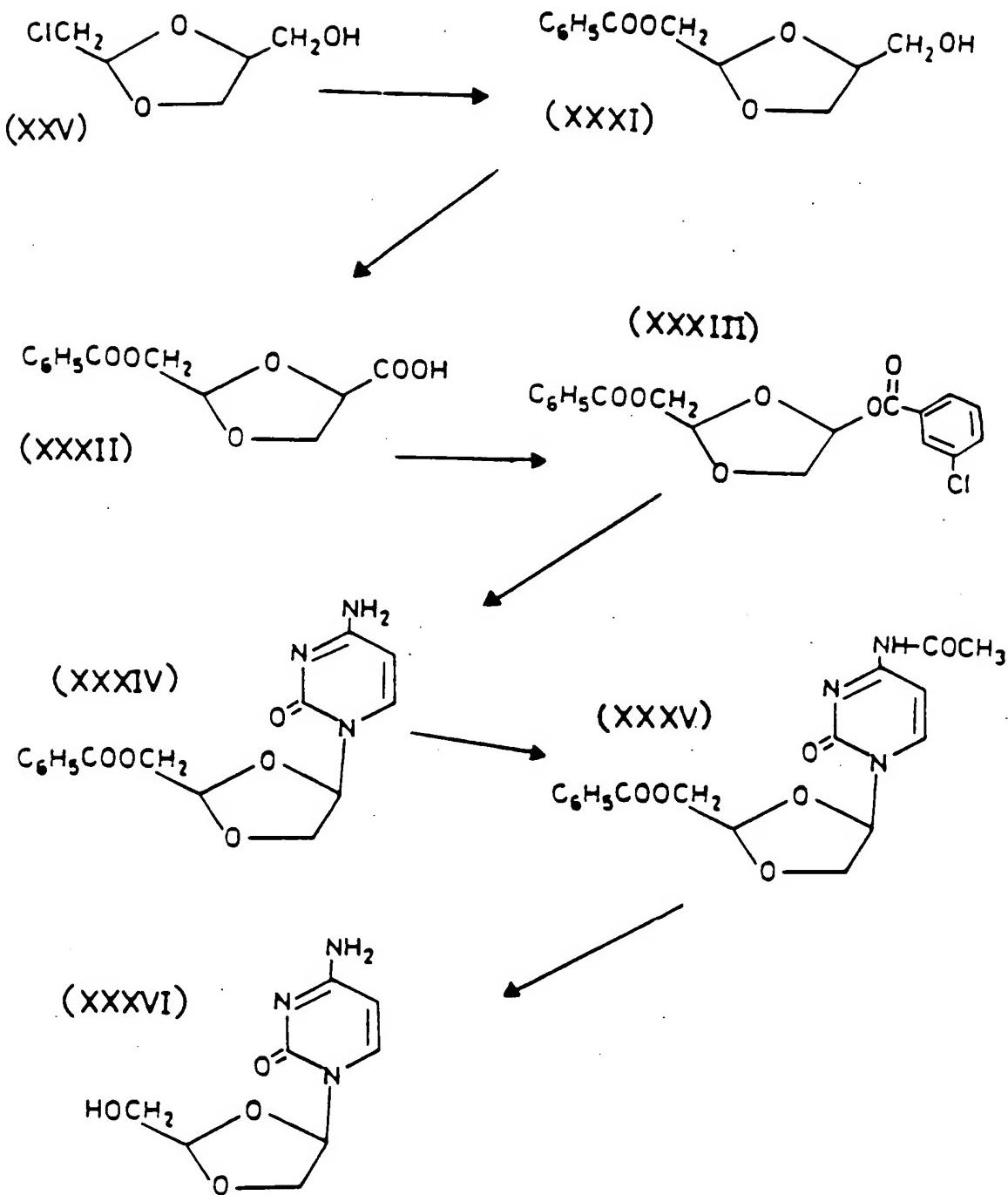
Step 4: Intermediate of formula (XXVII) is then reacted with previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base such as thymine, with, e.g., hexamethyldisilazane in a compatible solvent and the 25 reaction catalyzed by a Lewis acid or preferably by trimethylsilyl triflate to give, e.g., the thymin-1'-yl dioxolane of formula (XVI).

Step 5: The chlorine atom of formula (XXVIII) is displaced by reaction with a benzoic acid 30 salt in a compatible solvent such as dimethyl formamide to give an intermediate of formula (XXIX).

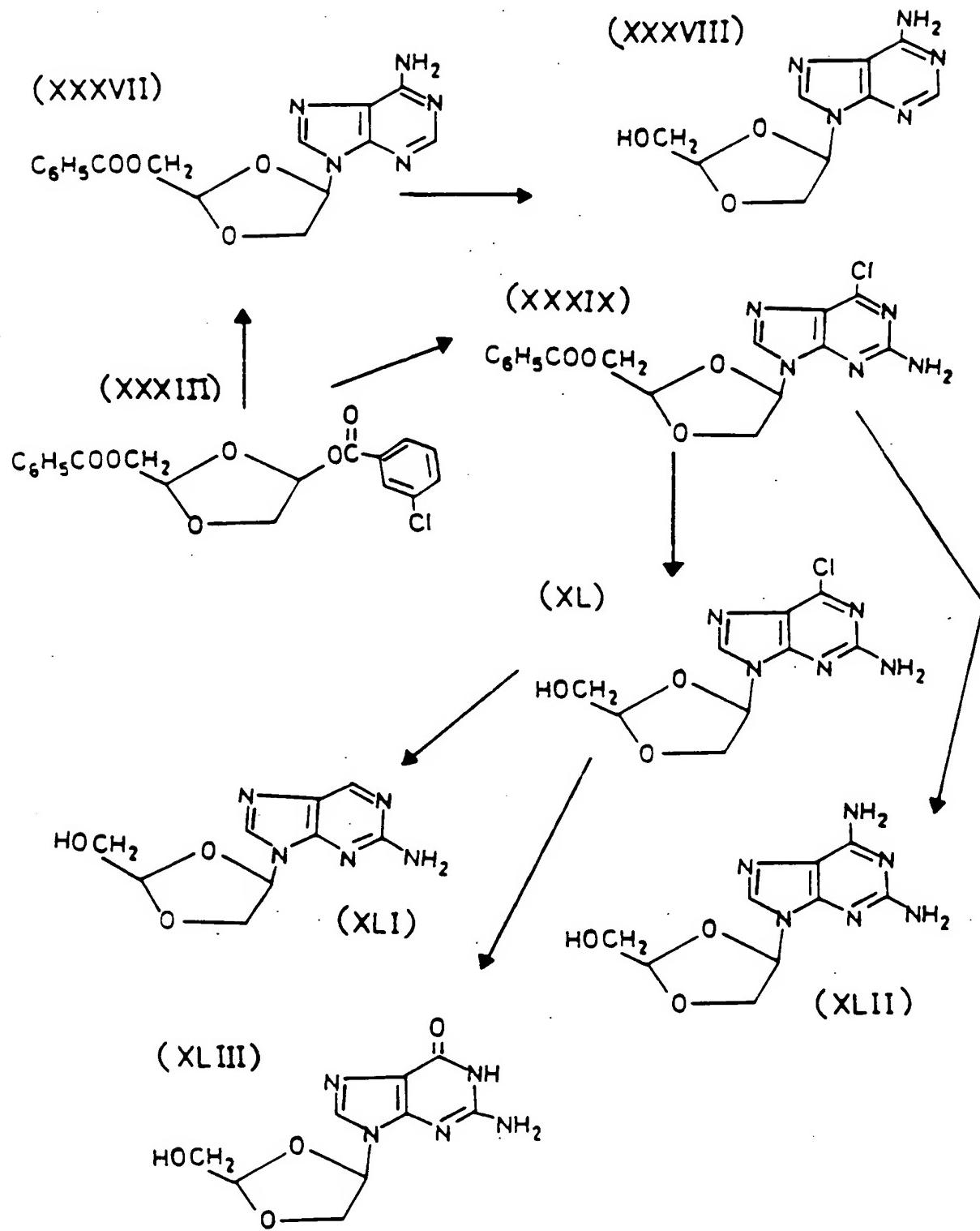
Step 6: The benzoate ester function is then hydrolyzed under basic conditions to yield the desired end-product of formula (XXX).

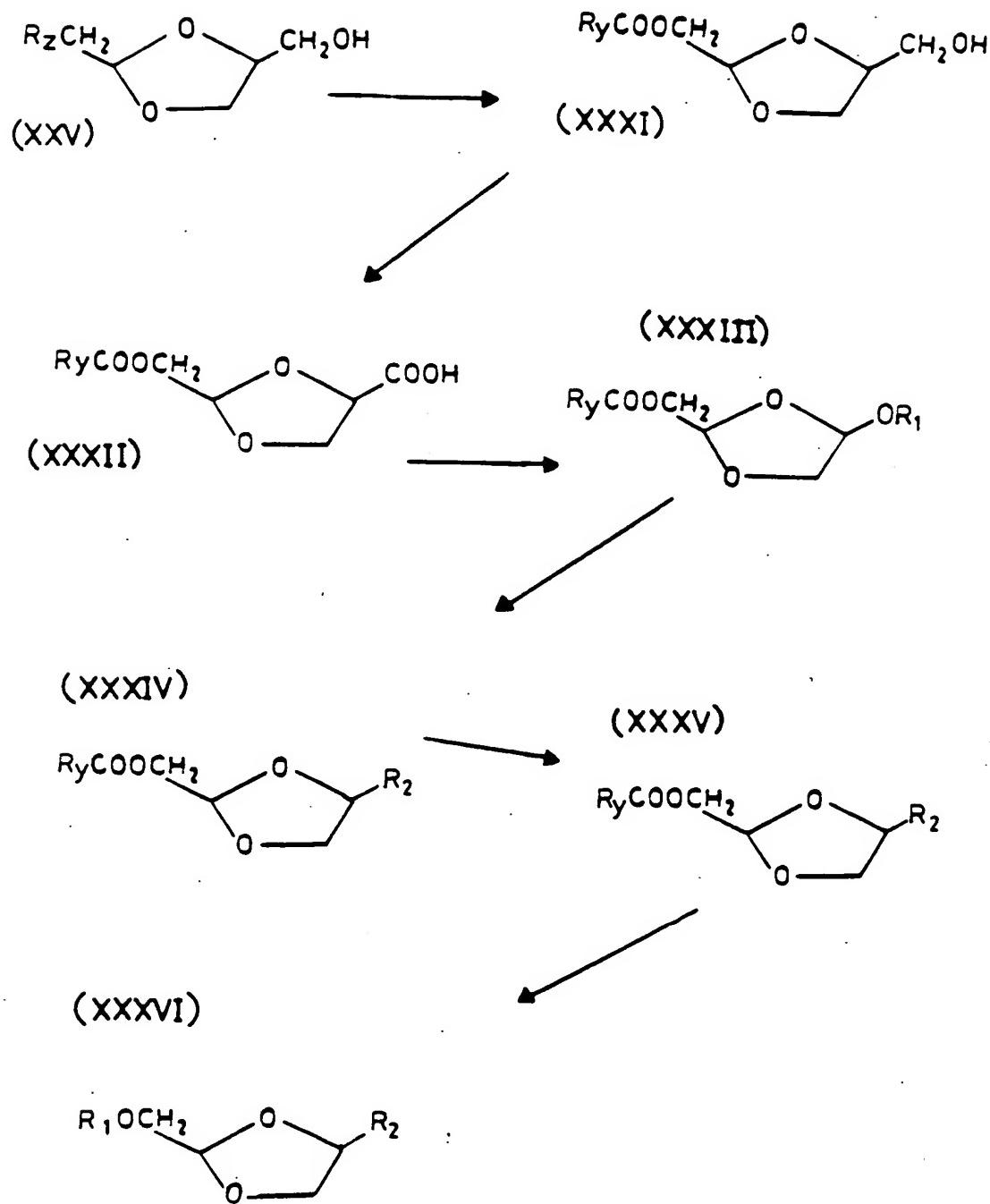
A second process for preparing further specific dioxolane compounds of the present invention is illustrated in SCHEME 6. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it 5 will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable alternative reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 6A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis 10 illustrated in SCHEME 6 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 6

SCHEME 6 (continued)

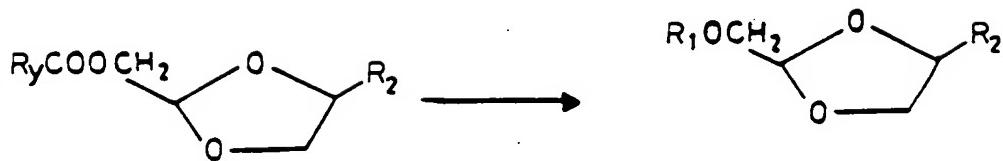


SCHEME 6A

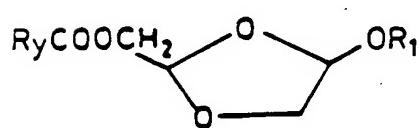
SCHEME 6A (continued)

(XXXVIII)

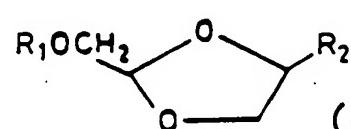
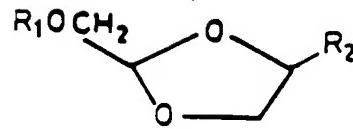
(XXXVII)



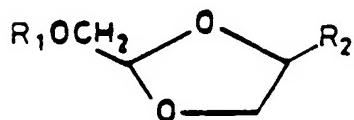
(XXXIX)



(XL)



(XLIII)



5 Step 1: The chlorine atom of starting dioxolane of formula (XXV) is displaced by a benzoic (or acetic) acid salt in a solvent such a dimethylformamide to yield the diol monoester of formula (XXXI).

10 Step 2: The hydroxymethyl group of formula (XXXI) is oxidized with a suitable reagent such as chromic acid (which may be complexed with pyridine) in a compatible organic solvent to give the dioxolane carboxylic acid of formula (XXXII).

15 Step 3: The acid of formula (XXXII) is then subjected to Bayer-Villiger oxidation by the procedure outlined in Step 2 of SCHEME 5 above to give the corresponding aroyloxy-dioxolane of formula (XXXIII).

20 Step 4: The intermediate of formula (XXXIII) is reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base, such as cytosine, under the reaction conditions outlined in Step 3 of SCHEME 5 to give, e.g., the cytosin-1'-yl dioxolane of formula (XXXIV).

25 Step 5: The amine function of formula (XXXIV) is acylated with acetic anhydride in a solvent such as pyridine to give the compound of formula (XXXV) which provides for easier separation of isomers.

30 Step 6: The ester and acetyl functions of formula (XXXV) are hydrolyzed under basic conditions to yield the desired end-product of formula (XXXVI).

35 Step 7: ((XXXIII) to (XXXVII)) The intermediate of formula (XXXIII) is alternatively reacted with a purine or pyrimidine base, such as adenine, by the procedure outlined above in Step 3 of SCHEME 5 to give the compound of formula (XXXVII).

40 Step 8: ((XXXVII) to (XXXVIII)) The ester function of formula (XXXVII) is hydrolyzed under basic

conditions to yield the desired end-product of formula (XXXVIII).

Step 9: ((XXXIII) to (XXXIX)) The intermediate of formula (XXXIII) is alternatively reacted with 2-amino-6-chloropurine under the conditions outlined in Step 3 of SCHEME 5 to give a compound of formula (XXXIX).

Step 10: ((XXXIX) to (XL)) The intermediate (XXXIX) is hydrolyzed under basic conditions to yield the desired end-product of formula (XL).

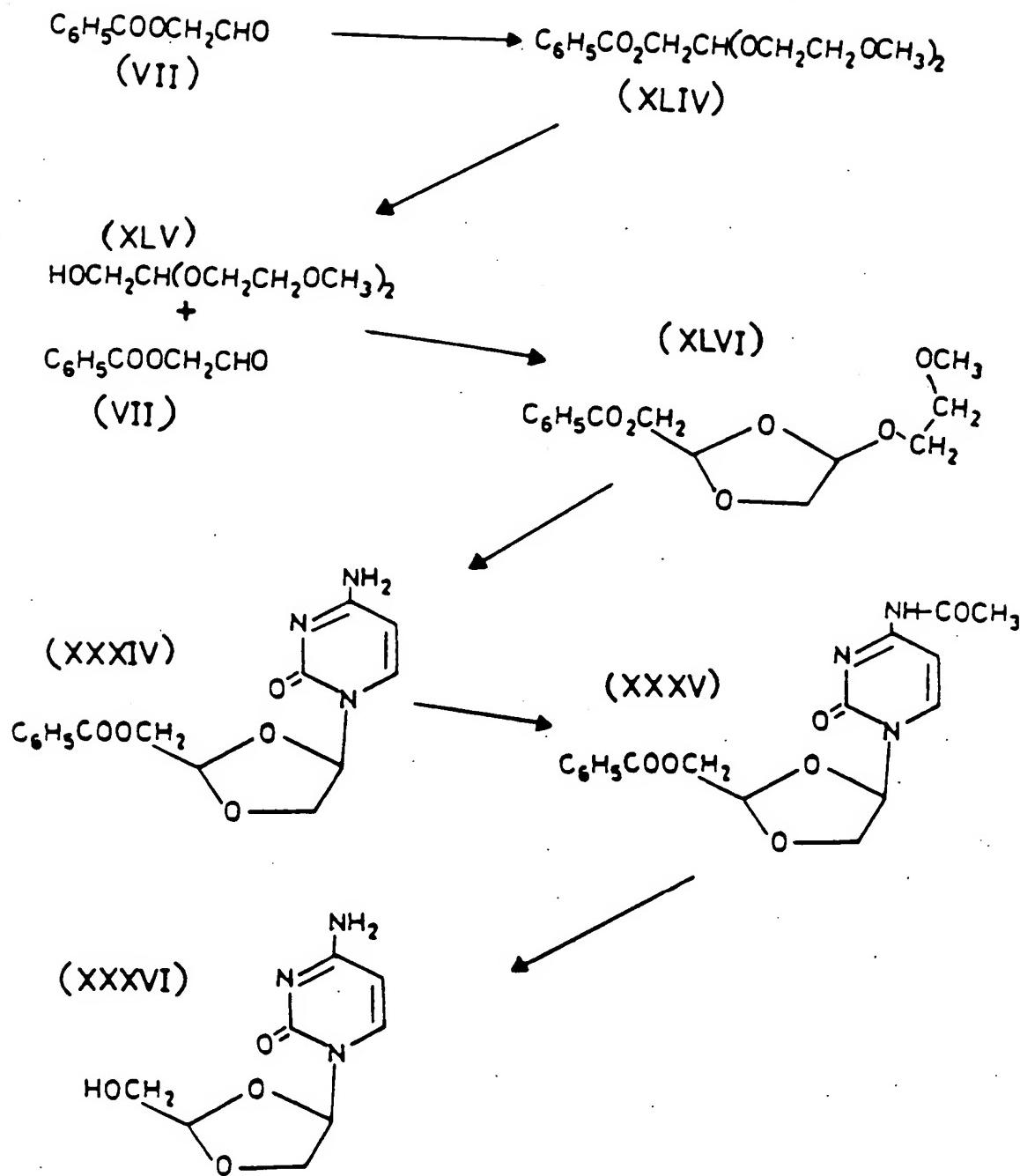
Step 11: ((XL) to (XLI)) The chlorine atom of formula (XL) is removed by catalytic hydrogenation over Pd/C to give the 2'-amino-purin-9'-yl dioxolane of formula (XLI).

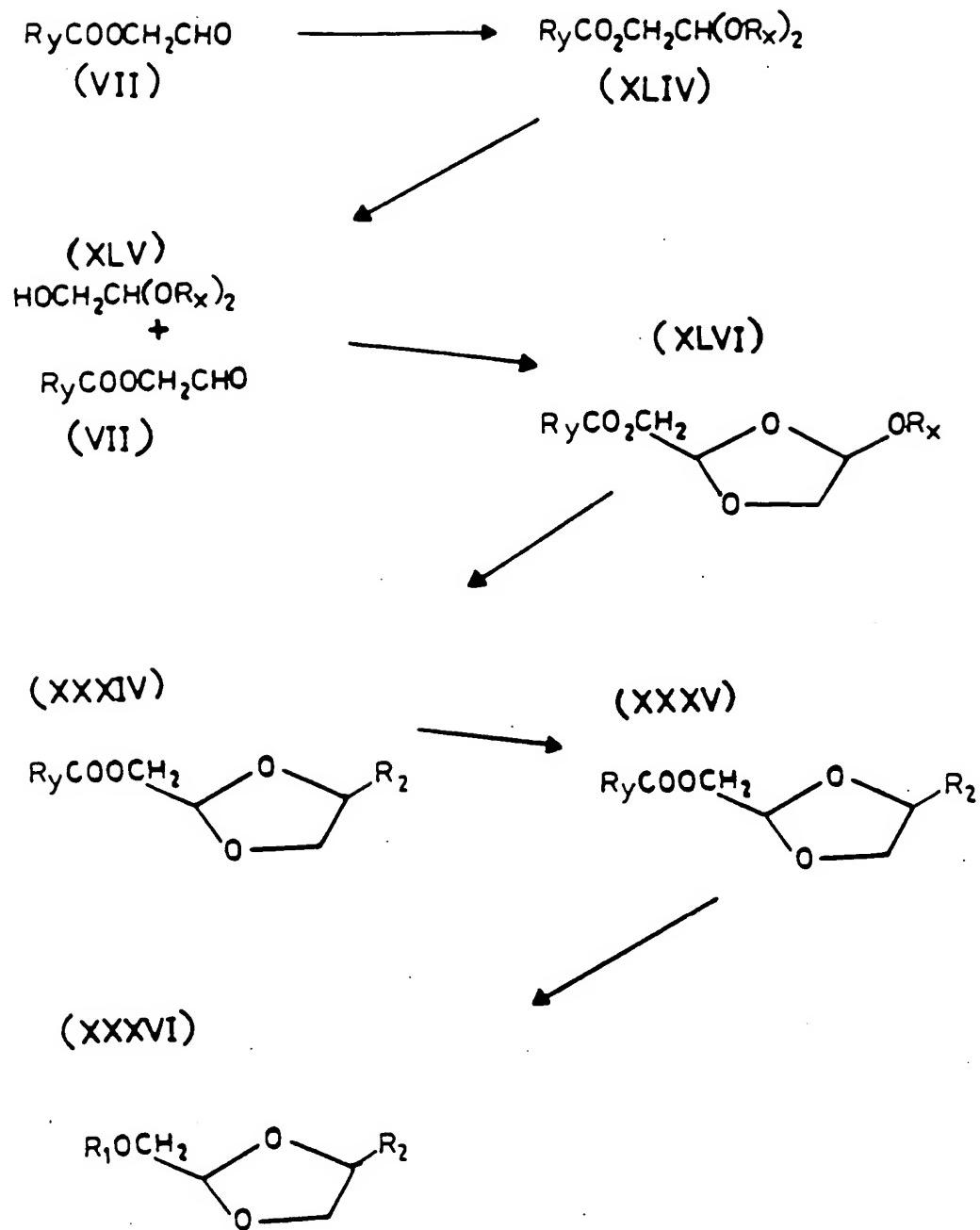
Step 12: The above intermediate (XXXIX) is alternatively reacted with excess ammonia under pressure whereupon the 2',6'-diamino-purin-9'-yl dioxolane of formula (XLII) is produced.

Step 13: The compound of formula (XL) is alternatively subjected to boiling sodium hydroxide to give the desired end-product guanin-9'-yl dioxolane of formula (XLIII).

A third process for preparing dioxolane compounds of the present invention is illustrated in SCHEME 7. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable alternative reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 7A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis illustrated in SCHEME 7 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 7

SCHEME 7A

Step 1: Benzyloxyacetaldehyde (or any aldehyde of the formula R_yCOOCH_2CHO) is converted to the bis(2-methoxyethyl)acetal of formula (XLIV) in, e.g., boiling toluene in the presence of a Lewis acid.

5 Step 2: The benzoyl group of formula (XLIV) is hydrolyzed with, e.g., potassium carbonate in an aqueous organic solvent to give the hydroxyacetal shown in formula (XLV).

10 Step 3: The aldehyde of formula (VII) or any aldehyde of the formula R_yCOOCH_2CHO is condensed with the hydroxyacetal of formula (XLV) or any hydroxyacetal of the formula $HSCH_2CH(OR_X)_2$ in a compatible organic solvent, such as toluene, containing a catalytic amount of a strong acid to give the novel 15 intermediate of formula (XLVI).

20 Step 4: The 1,3-dioxolane of formula (XLVI) is then reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base, such as cytosine, with, e.g., hexamethyldisilazane in a compatible solvent using a Lewis 25 acid such as titanium tetrachloride to give the intermediate of formula (XXXIV).

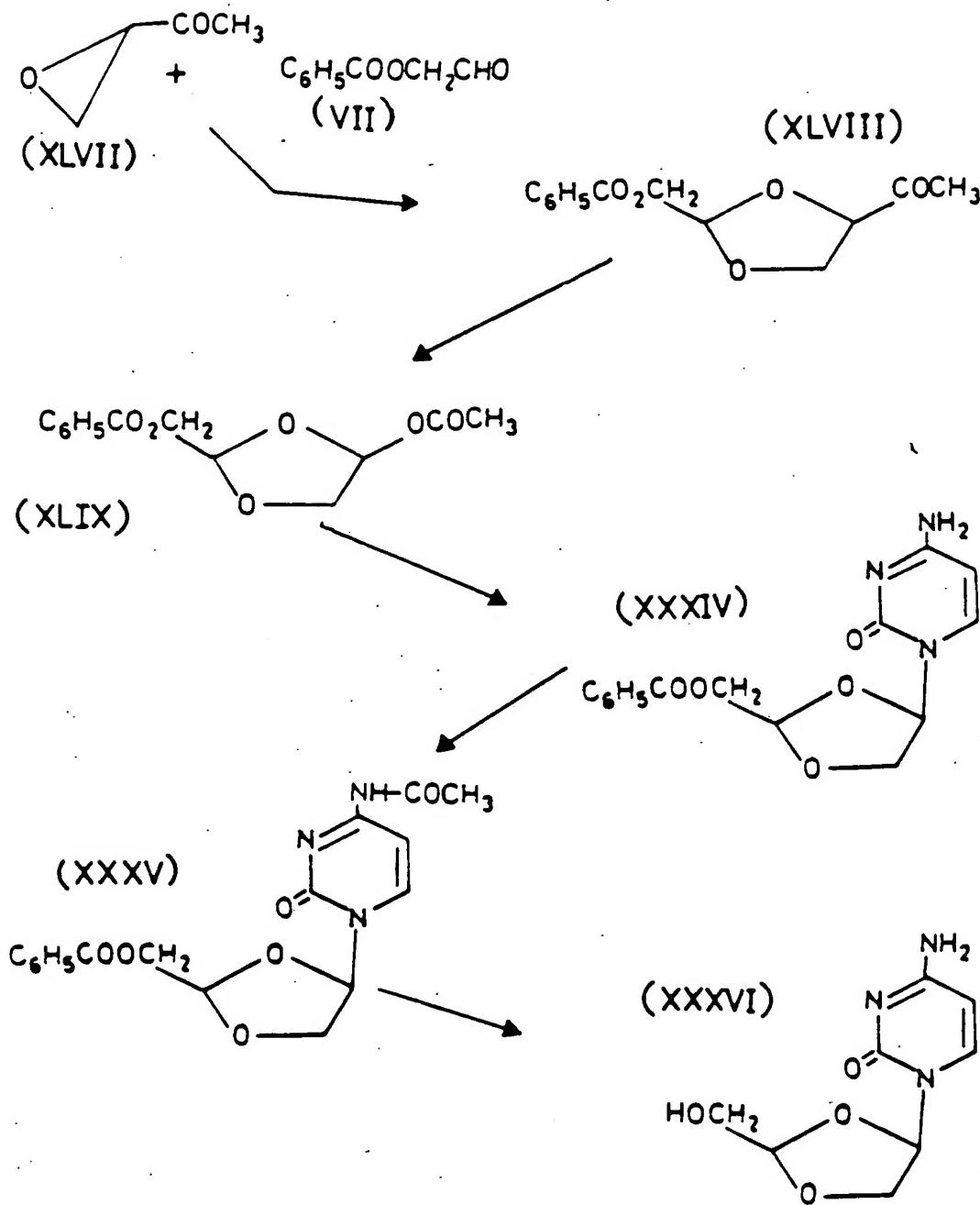
25 Step 5: The amine function of the compound of formula (XXIV) is acetylated with acetic anhydride to yield the intermediate (XXXV) for easier separation of cis- and trans-isomers.

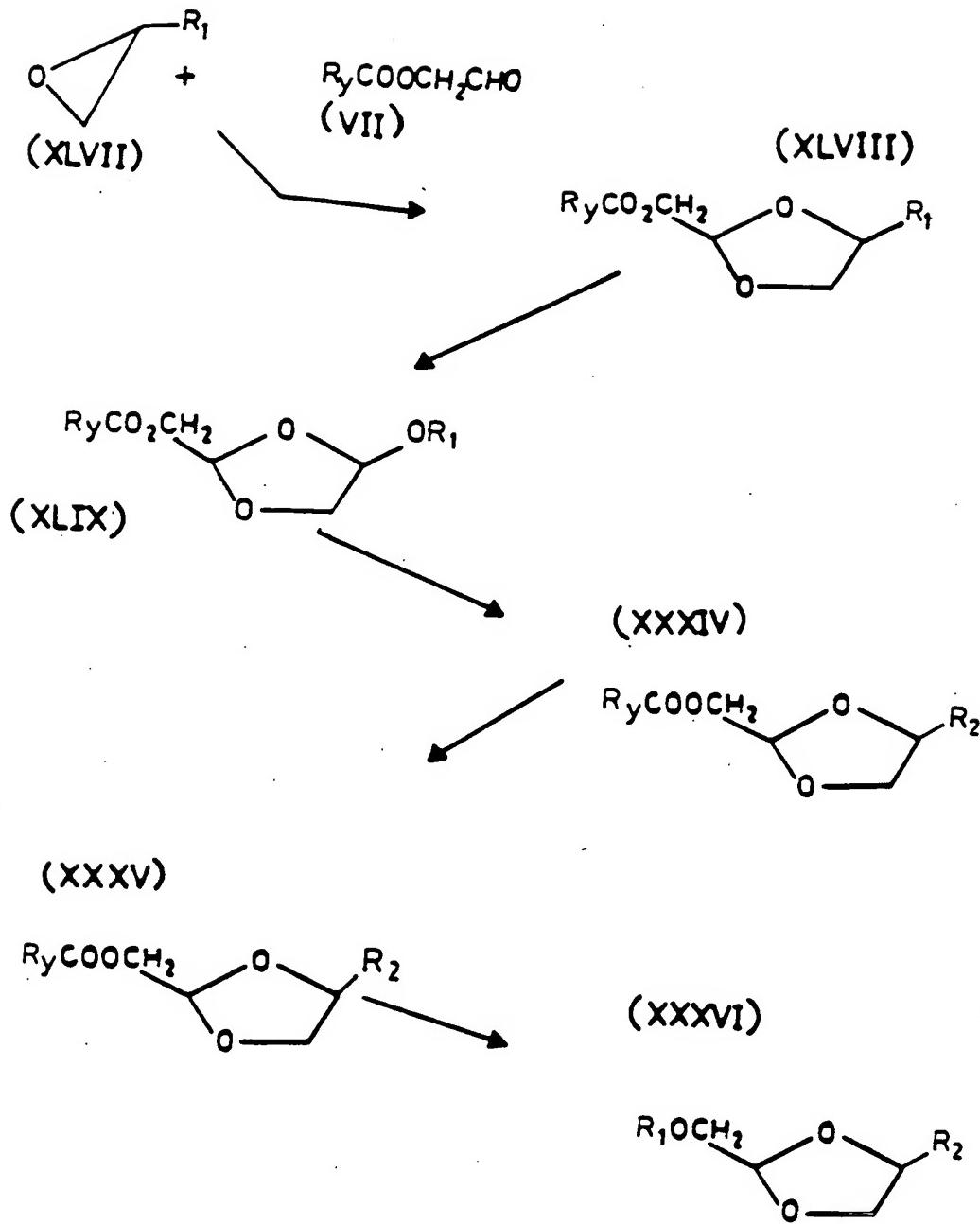
Step 6: The cis- and/or trans-isomers of formula (XXXV) are treated with, e.g., methanolic ammonia to give the desired product shown in formula (XXXVI) as cis- and trans-isomers.

30 A preferred process for preparing dioxolane compounds of the present invention is illustrated in SCHEME 8. Although this process is illustrated using specific reagents and compounds, it will be obvious to one of skill in the art that suitable alternative

reactants may be used to prepare analogous products, as depicted, for example, in SCHEME 8A.

The various steps involved in the synthesis illustrated in SCHEME 8 may be briefly described as follows:

SCHEME 8

SCHEME 8A

Step 1: The aldehyde of formula (VII) or any aldehyde of the formula R_yCOOCH_2CHO is condensed with the known epoxide described in R.L. Wasson and H.O. House, "Preparation of Isophorone Oxide", Organic

- 5 Synthesis Collective, Vol. IV, p. 552 (1963) in an appropriate solvent such as benzene and a suitable Lewis acid such as tetraethylammonium bromide to give dioxolane of formula (XLVIII).

- 10 Step 2: The ketone of formula (XLVIII) is subjected to a Bayer-Willinger oxidation with an organic peracid such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid to yield the corresponding acetoxydioxolane (XLIX).

- 15 Step 3: The dioxolane of formula (XLIX) is then reacted with a previously silylated purine or pyrimidine base, such as cytosine, with, e.g., hexamethyldisilazane in a suitable solvent using a Lewis acid or preferably trimethylsilyl triflate to give the intermediate of formula (XXXIV).

- 20 Step 4: The amine function of the compound of formula (XXIV) is acetylated with, e.g., acetic anhydride to yield the intermediate (XXXV) for easier separation of cis- and trans-isomers.

- 25 Step 5: The cis- and/or trans-isomers of formula (XXXV) are treated with methanolic ammonia to give the desired product shown in formula (XXXVI) as cis- and trans-isomers.

- 30 In the above-identified processes for making the oxathiolane and dioxolane compounds of this invention, the following intermediates are of particular importance:

2-thiobenzoylacetaldehyde diethylacetal (V);
cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-ethoxy-1,3-oxathiolane (VIII);

- cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-hydroxy-
1,3-oxathiolane (XIII);
- cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-acetoxy-
1,3-oxathiolane (XIV);
- 5 cis- and trans-2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-hydroxy-
1,3-oxathiolane (XV);
- cis- and trans-2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-acetoxy-
1,3-oxathiolane (XVI);
- 10 cis- and trans-2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-(uracil-
1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (XVII);
- cis- and trans-2-t-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
methyl-5-(uracil-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (XIX);
- cis- and trans-2-t-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
methyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (XX);
- 15 cis- and trans-2-ethoxycarbonyl-5-(methoxy-
carbonyloxy)-1,3-oxathiolane (XXI);
- cis- and trans-2-t-butyldiphenylsilyloxy-
methyl-5-(methoxycarbonyloxy)-1,3-oxathiolane (XXII);
- cis- and trans-2-t-butyldiphenylsilyloxy-
methyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (XXIII);
- 20 cis- and trans-2-t-butyldiphenylsilyloxy-
methyl-5-(N₄-acetylcytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane
(XXIV);
- cis- and trans-2-chloromethyl-4-(m-chloro-
benzoyloxy)-1,3-dioxolane (XXVII);
- cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-1,3-
dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid (XXXII);
- cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(m-
chlorobenzoyloxy)-1,3-dioxolane (XXXIII);
- 25 2-benzoyloxyacetaldehyde bis (2-
methoxyethyl) acetal (XLIV);
- 30 2-hydroxyacetaldehyde bis(2-
methoxyethyl) acetal (XLV);
- cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(2-
methoxyethoxy)-1,3-dioxolane (XLVI);

cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-acetyl-
1,3-dioxolane (XLVIII); and

cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-acetoxy-
1,3-dioxolane (XLIX).

5 In addition, the following intermediates, although not specifically depicted in the above identified processes, are important intermediates for making the oxathiolane and dioxolane compounds of this invention:

10 2-thiobenzoylacetaldehyde bis(2-methoxyethyl) acetal;

2-thioacetaldehyde bis(2-methoxyethyl acetal;

15 cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)-1,3-oxathiolane.

cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-hydroxy-1,3-oxathiolane; and

cis- and trans-2-acetoxyethyl-5-1,3-oxathiolane.

20 Many of the reactions described hereinabove have been extensively reported in the context of purine nucleoside synthesis, for example, in "Nucleoside Analogues - Chemistry, Biology and Medical Applications", R.T. Walker et al., Eds, Plenum Press, 25 New York (1979) at pages 193-223, the text of which is incorporated by reference herein.

As used in the processes of this invention, a "leaving group" is an atom or group which is displaceable upon reaction with an appropriate base, 30 with or without a Lewis acid. Suitable leaving groups include alkoxy carbonyl groups such as ethoxy carbonyl; halogens such as iodine, bromine, chlorine, or fluorine; amido; azido; isocyanato; substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated thiolates, such 35 as thiomethyl or thiophenyl; substituted or

- unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated selenino compounds, such as phenyl selenide or alkyl selenide; substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or aromatic ketones such as methyl ketone; or
- 5 -OR where R is a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alkyl group, e.g., C₁₋₆ alkyl or alkenyl group; a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic acyl group, e.g., a C₁₋₆ aliphatic acyl group such as acetyl and an aromatic
- 10 acyl group such as benzoyl; a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated alkoxy or aryloxy carbonyl group, such as methyl carbonate and phenyl carbonate; substituted or unsubstituted sulphonyl imidazolide; substituted or unsubstituted
- 15 aliphatic or aromatic amino carbonyl group, such as phenyl carbamate; substituted or unsubstituted alkyl imide group such as trichloroacetamide; substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated phosphonates, such as diethylphosphonate; substituted
- 20 or unsubstituted aliphatic or aromatic sulphonyl group, such as tosylate; or hydrogen.

It will be appreciated that the reactions of the above-described processes may require the use of, or conveniently may be applied to, starting materials

25 having protected functional groups, and deprotection might thus be required as an intermediate or final step to yield the desired compound. Protection and deprotection of functional groups may be effected using conventional means. Thus, for example, amino groups

30 may be protected by a group selected from aralkyl (e.g., benzyl), acyl or aryl (e.g., 2,4-dinitrophenyl); subsequent removal of the protecting group being effected when desired by hydrolysis or hydrogenolysis as appropriate using standard conditions. Hydroxyl

35 groups may be protected using any conventional hydroxyl

protecting group, for example, as described in "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry", Ed. J.F.W. McOmie (Plenum Press, 1973) or "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" by Theodora W. Greene (John Wiley and Sons, 1981). Examples of suitable hydroxyl protecting groups include groups selected from alkyl (e.g., methyl, t-butyl or methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g., benzyl, diphenylmethyl or triphenylmethyl), heterocyclic groups such as tetrahydropyranyl, acyl, (e.g., acetyl or benzoyl) and silyl groups such as trialkylsilyl (e.g., t-butyldimethylsilyl). The hydroxyl protecting groups may be removed by conventional techniques. Thus, for example, alkyl, silyl, acyl and heterocyclic groups may be removed by solvolysis, e.g., by hydrolysis under acidic or basic conditions. Aralkyl groups such as triphenylmethyl may similarly be removed by solvolysis, e.g., by hydrolysis under acidic conditions. Aralkyl groups such as benzyl may be cleaved, for example, by treatment with BF_3 /etherate and acetic anhydride followed by removal of acetate groups so formed at an appropriate stage in the synthesis. Silyl groups may also conveniently be removed using a source of fluoride ions such as tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride.

In the above processes the compounds of formula (I) are generally obtained as a mixture of the cis and trans isomers.

These isomers may be separated, for example, by acetylation, e.g., with acetic anhydride followed by separation by physical means, e.g., chromatography on silica gel and deacetylation, e.g., with methanolic ammonia or by fractional crystallization.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention may be prepared as described in United States Patent No. 4,383,114, the disclosure

of which is incorporated by reference herein. Thus, for example, when it is desired to prepare an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I), the product of any of the above procedures may be converted into a

- 5 salt by treatment of the resulting free base with a suitable acid using conventional methods.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared by reacting the free base with an appropriate acid optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent
10 such as an ester (e.g., ethyl acetate) or an alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol or isopropanol). Inorganic basic salts may be prepared by reacting the free base with a suitable base such as an alkoxide (e.g., sodium methoxide) optionally in the presence of a solvent such
15 as an alcohol (e.g., methanol). Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may also be prepared from other salts, including other pharmaceutically acceptable salts, of the compounds of formula (I) using conventional methods.

- 20 A compound of formula (I) may be converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable phosphate or other ester by reaction with a phosphorylating agent, such as POCl_3 , or a suitable esterifying agent, such as an acid halide or anhydride, as appropriate. An ester or salt
25 of a compound of formula (I) may be converted to the parent compound, for example, by hydrolysis.

Where the compound of formula (I) is desired as a single isomer it may be obtained either by resolution of the final product or by stereospecific
30 synthesis from isomerically pure starting material or any convenient intermediate.

Resolution of the final product, or an intermediate or starting material therefore may be effected by any suitable method known in the art: see
35 for example, Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds, by

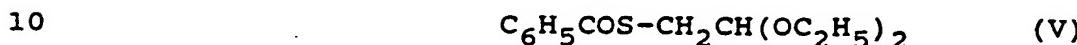
E.L. Eliel (McGraw Hill, 1962) and Tables of Resolving Agents, by S.H. Wilen.

The invention will be further described by the following examples which are not intended to limit
 5 the invention in any way. All temperatures are in degrees celsius.

EXAMPLES

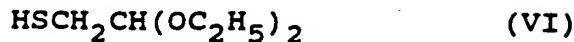
Example 1

2-thiobenzoyl acetaldehyde diethylacetal



To a solution of potassium t-butoxide (11.5 g. 0.11 mol) in DMF (100 ml) was added thiobenzzoic acid (17 g. 0.11 mol) and the solution partially
 15 evaporated in vacuo, benzene added in two consecutive portions (2 x 30 ml) and evaporated in vacuo each time. To the residual DMF solution was added bromoacetaldehyde diethylacetal (20.3 g. 0.1 mol) and the mixture stirred at 120° for 15 h. After cooling, it was poured
 20 onto water (500 ml), the product extracted with ether (3 x 200 ml), the extract washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$, followed by water, then dried and the solvent removed in vacuo. The residue was distilled in vacuo to give
 25 17.2 g. of pure (V), b.p. 131-133°/0.07 mm. It was characterized by 1H NMR δ (ppm in $CDCl_3$):

- 7.97 (d, 2H; aromatic)
- 7.47 (m, 3H; aromatic)
- 4.59 (t, 1H; $-CH(OC_2H_5)_2$)
- 3.66 (m, 4H; 2 x OCH_2CH_3)
- 30 3.30 (d, 2H; SCH_2-)
- 1.23 (t, 6H; 2 x OCH_2CH_3)

Example 2Mercaptoacetaldehyde diethylacetal

5 The preceding thiobenzoyl derivative (V) (17.2 g) was dissolved in 100 ml THF followed by the addition of 6 g NaOH in 20 ml H₂O. The mixture was refluxed under N₂ for 15 h, then cooled and diluted with water (200 ml) and the product extracted with
 10 ether (3 x 200 ml). The extract was dried, the solvent removed in vacuo and the residue distilled in vacuo to yield 7.1 g of pure (VI), b.p. 60-62°/18 mm. It was characterized by ¹H NMR δ(ppm in CDCl₃):

- 15 4.51 (t, 1H; CH(OC₂H₅)₂)
- 3.51 (m, 4H; 2 x OCH₂CH₃)
- 2.65 (dd, 2H; HS-CH₂)
- 1.54 (t, 1H; HS-)
- 1.23 (t, 6H; 2 x OCH₂CH₃)

Example 3Benzoyloxyacetaldehyde

This known intermediate was prepared by a previously unreported method from the known 1-benzoyl glycerol. Thus, 50 g of the latter in a mixture of 25 500 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and 25 ml of H₂O was treated portion - wise with 80 g of NaIO₄ under vigorous stirring at room temperature. After addition, stirring was continued for 2 h after which time 100 g of MgSO₄ was added and 30 stirring continued for 30 min. The mixture was filtered, the filtrate evaporated in vacuo and the residue distilled in vacuo to yield 26 g of pure

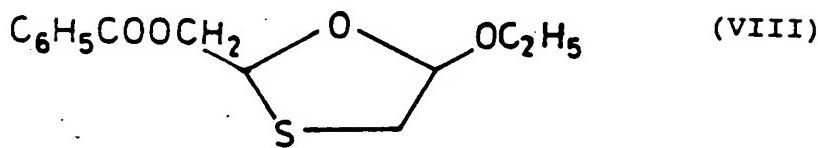
(VII) b.p. 92-94°/0.25 mm. ^1H NMR (200 MHz; TMS as internal reference)

δ (ppm in CDCl_3 ,):

- 5 9.71 (s, 1H; $-\text{CHO}$)
- 5 8.11 (d, 2H; aromatic)
- 5 7.60 (m, 1H; aromatic)
- 5 7.46 (m, 2H; aromatic)
- 5 4.88 (s, 2H; $-\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$)

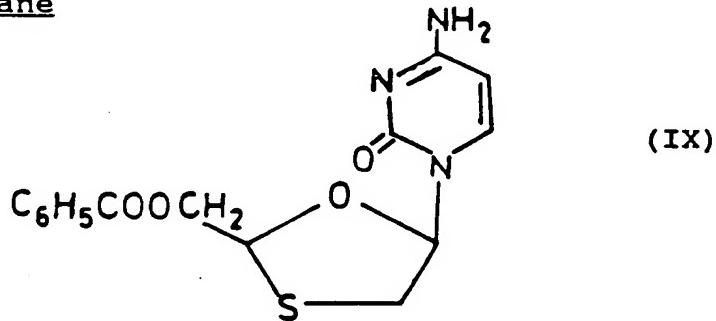
Example 4

10 2-Benzoyloxymethyl-5-ethoxy-1,3-oxathiolane



- The preceding mercaptoacetaldehyde acetal (VI) (7 g) was mixed in 100 ml of toluene with 7 g of the above benzoyloxymethylaldehyde (VII), a few crystals of para-toluene sulfonic acid added and the mixture placed in an oil-bath at 120° under N_2 . The formed ethanol was allowed to distill over, the mixture kept at 120° for an additional 30 minutes, then cooled and washed with aqueous NaHCO_3 , dried and evaporated in vacuo.
- 15 The residue was distilled in vacuo to yield 9.8 g of pure (VIII) as a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers, b.p. 140-143°/0.1 mm; R_f 0.51 (hexane-EtOAc); ^1H NMR δ (ppm in CDCl_3):
- 20 8.05 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 - 25 7.57 (m, 1H; aromatic)
 - 25 7.43 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 - 25 5.55 (m, 2H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$)
 - 25 4.55 (m, 2H; $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2$)

3.80 (m, 1H; C₅-OCHCH₃)
 3.76 (m, 1H; C₅-OCHCH₃)
 3.17 (m, 2H; C₄-H₂)
 1.21 (t, 3H; C₅-OCH₂CH₃)

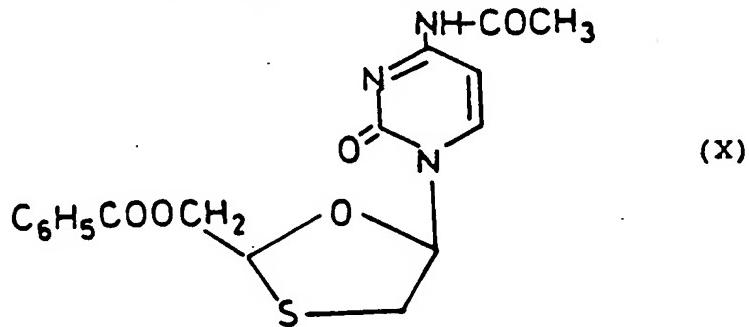
5 Example 5Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

A mixture of 2.7 g of cytosine, 30 ml of
 10 hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) and 0.3 ml of trimethyl-
 silyl chloride (TMSCl) was heated under reflux under
 dry N₂ until a clear solution resulted (3 hours) and
 the excess reagents evaporated in vacuo. The remaining
 volatiles were removed under high vacuum (15 min.), the
 15 solid residue taken up in 250 ml of 1, 2-dichloroethane
 and 5 g of the above intermediate (VIII) in 50 ml of
 dichloroethane added under dry argon followed by 4.7 ml
 of trimethylsilyl triflate (TMST_f). After 3 days of
 heating under reflux under argon, it was cooled and
 20 poured onto 300 ml of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The
 organic layer was collected, the aqueous phase
 extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 100 ml) and the combined
 extracts washed with water, dried and evaporated in
 vacuo. The residue was purified by chromatography on
 25 silica gel using CH₂Cl₂:CH₃OH 9:1 as the eluant to give
 2.5 g of a pure mixture of cis- and trans-(IX) in a 1:1
 ratio as ascertained by ¹H NMR. These were separated

as the N-acetyl derivatives as described in the following example.

Example 6

5 Cis- and trans-isomers of 2-benzyloxymethyl-5-(N₄'-
acetyl-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane



The preceding mixture (IX) (2.5 g) in 100 ml of dry pyridine containing 0.1 g of 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (DMAP) was treated with acetic anhydride 10 (7 ml) at room temperature and after 16 hours, the mixture was poured onto cold water followed by extraction with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 150 ml). The extract was washed with water, dried, and evaporated in vacuo. Toluene was added to the residue, then evaporated in vacuo and the 15 residual oil purified by chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc:CH₃OH 99:1 as the eluant to yield 1.35 g of pure trans-(X) as the fast moving product and 1.20 g of pure cis-(X) as the slow moving component. These were characterized by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

20 trans-(X): m.p. 158-160°; R_f: 0.48 EtOAc:CH₃OH 95:5

U.V.: (CH₃OH) Lambda max: 297 nm

¹H NMR δ (ppm in CDCl₃):

9.00 (b, 1H; C₄'-NH-Ac)

8.06 (m, 2H; aromatic)

25 7.74 (d, 1H; C₆'-H)

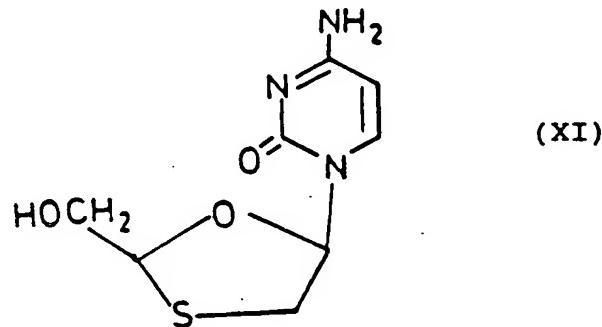
7.56 (m, 1H; aromatic)

- 7.47 (d, 1H; C_{5'}-H)
 7.45 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 6.53 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.89 (dd, 1H; C₂-H)
 5 4.46 (dd, 2H; C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.66 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 3.32 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 2.25 (s, 3H; NH-COCH₃)

- Cis-(X): m.p. 150-152°; R_f: 0.40 EtOAc:MeOH 95:5
 10 U.V.: (CH₃OH) Lambda max: 297 nm
¹H NMR δ(ppm in CDCl₃):
 9.03 (b, 1H; NH-Ac)
 8.21 (d, 1H; C_{6'}-H)
 8.05 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 15 7.60 (m, 1H; aromatic)
 7.50 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 7.29 (d, 1H; C_{5'}-H)
 6.34 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.52 (dd, 1H; C₂-H)
 20 4.80 (dd, 2H; C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.66 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 3.24 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 2.23 (s, 3H; NH-COCH₃)

Example 7

- 25 Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane



a) Trans-(XI): 375 mg of the preceding trans-(X) was dissolved in 100 ml of methanolic ammonia at 24° and after stirring for 16 hours, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue crystallized with ether. It was recrystallized from ethanol-ether to yield 174 mg of pure product, m.p. >220° (dec). It was characterized by ¹H and ¹³C NMR.

¹H NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

	7.57 (d, 1H; C ₆ '-H)
10	7.18 (d, 2H; C ₄ '-NH ₂)
	6.30 (dd, 1H; C ₅ -H)
	5.68 (d, 1H; C ₅ '-H)
	5.48 (t, 1H; C ₂ -H)
	5.18 (t, 1H; C ₂ -CH ₂ OH)
15	3.45 (m, 3H; C ₂ -CH ₂ OH + C ₄ H)
	3.06 (dd, 1H; C ₄ -H)

U.V.: (CH₃OH) Lambda max: 270 nm

¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, Varian XL-300); δ in ppm:

	C ₂ '	C ₄ '	C ₅ '	C ₆ '	C ₅	C ₄	C ₂	CH ₂ OH
20	154.71	165.70	93.47	140.95	87.77	36.14	86.80	64.71

b) Cis-(XI): treating 375 mg of cis-(X) by the same preceding procedure led to 165 mg of pure product after recrystallization from ethanol-ether, m.p. 171-173°. It was characterized by ¹H and ¹³C NMR.

25 ¹H NMR: δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

	7.80 (d, 1H; C ₆ '-H)
	7.20 (d, 2H; C ₄ '-NH ₂)
	6.18 (t, 1H; C ₅ -H)
	5.70 (d, 1H; C ₅ '-H)
30	5.14 (t, 1H; C ₂ -CH ₂ OH)
	3.71 (m, 2H; C ₂ -CH ₂ OH)
	3.40 (dd, 1H; C ₄ -H)
	2.99 (dd, 1H; C ₄ -H).

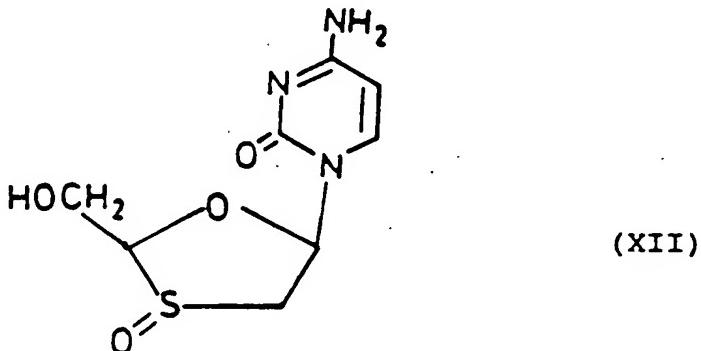
U.V.: (CH₃OH) Lambda max: 270 nm

¹³C NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆)

C _{2'}	C _{4'}	C _{5'}	C _{6'}	C ₅	C ₄	C ₂	CH ₂ OH
154.63	165.59	93.86	140.91	86.47	36.22	85.75	62.79

Example 8

5 Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-3-oxo-1,3-oxathiolane



The preceding cis-(XI) (100 mg) in 30 ml of ice-cold methanol was treated with 93 mg of meta-chloroperbenzoic acid and after stirring for 15 min a white solid separated which was collected and washed with 10 ml of methanol to give 45 mg of pure sulfoxide isomer a. The methanol filtrates were evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue washed with 15 ml of ethanolether (1:1) and then with 30 ml of ether to give 50 mg of pure sulfoxide isomer b. The isomers were characterized by ¹H NMR.

Isomer (XII)a: m.p.>270° (dec); R_f: 0.30 (CH₂Cl₂-MeOH 3:1)

U.V.: (CH₃OH) Lambda max: 270 nm

¹H NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

7.68 (d, 1H; C_{6'}-H)

7.36 (s, 2H; C_{4'}-NH₂)

6.69 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)

5.76 (d, 1H; C_{5'}-H)

5.47 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂OH)

- 4.63 (dd, 1H; C₂-H)
 3.88 (m, 1H; C₂-CH-OH)
 3.72 (m, 1H; C₂-CH-OH)
 3.36 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 5 3.05 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

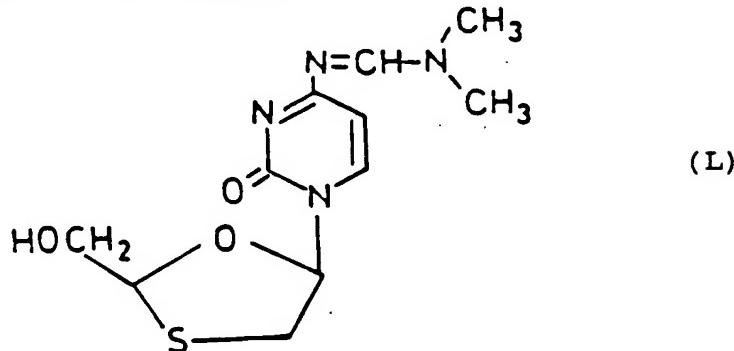
Isomer (XII)b: m.p. >220° (dec); R_f: 0.32 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 3:1
¹H NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

- 7.76 (d, 1H; C₆'-H)
 7.28 (d, 2H; C₄'-NH₂)
 10 6.66 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.77 (d, 1H; C₅'-H)
 5.45 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂OH)
 4.64 (t, 1H; C₂-H)
 3.77 (t, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH)
 15 3.65 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 3.17 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

Example 9

Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N-dimethylamino methylene cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

20



300 mg of cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl) 1,3-oxathiolane was suspended in 10 ml of N-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (DMF-dimethyl acetal). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight (18 hours). Volatile material was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The residue was

crystallized in ethanol-ether. It yielded 345 mg (93%) of pure product. m.p. 162-164°C; R_f: 0.56 in CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 4:1

U.V.: Lambda max: 325 nm

5 ¹H NMR δ(ppm in DMSO-d₆):

8.64 (s, 1H, N=CH-N)

8.04 (d, 1H, C₆'-H, J = 7.2 Hz)

6.22 (t, 1H, C₅-H, J = 4.9 Hz)

5.97 (d, 1H, C₅'-H, J = 7.2 Hz)

10 5.37 (t, 1H, -OH, J = 5.8 Hz, D₂O exchange)

5.22 (t, 1H, C₂-H, J = 4.4 Hz)

3.77 (t, 2H, C₂-CH₂OH, J = 4.9 Hz)

3.50 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 4.9 and 9.9 Hz)

3.17 (s, 3H, -CH₃)

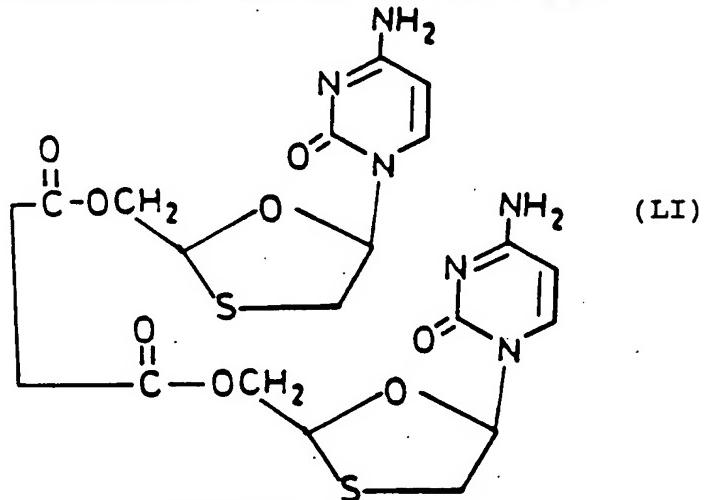
15 3.12 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 4.2 and 11.9 Hz)

3.04 (s, 3H, -CH₃)

Example 10

Bis-Cis-2-succinyloxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

20



25

284 mg of cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(N, N-dimethylamino methylene cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane was dissolved in 10 ml of dry pyridine and cooled at 0°C in an ice-bath. 60 µl of succinyl chloride was added via a syringe. The mixture was stirred overnight

(18 hours) and poured into 50 ml of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 50 ml). The combined CH₂Cl₂ solution was washed with water (2 x 50 ml) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The foam residue was dissolved in 10 ml of CH₂Cl₂ containing 5 ml of methanol. 2 ml of 80% aqueous acetic acid was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was evaporated to dryness. The solid residue was purified on silica gel using CH₂Cl₂: MeOH 4:1 as eluant. It yielded 145 mg (54%) of pure product.

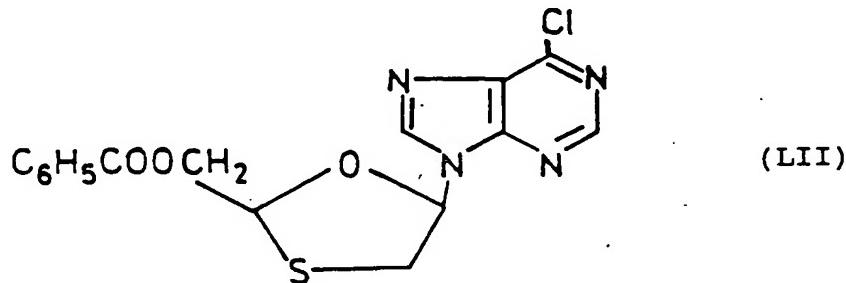
m.p. Dec >230°C; R_f: 0.23 (in CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 4:1)
U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 271 nm

¹H-NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆)

7.69	(d, 2H, 2 x C ₆ '-H, J = 7.6 Hz)
7.28	(d, 4H, 2 x NH ₂ , J = 24.9 Hz, D ₂ O exchange)
6.24	(t, 2H, 2 x C ₅ -H, J = 5.6 Hz)
5.76	(d, 2H, 2 x C ₅ '-H; J = 7.4 Hz)
5.35	(t, 2H, 2 x C ₂ -H, J = 4.5 Hz)
4.37	(d, 4H, 2 x C ₂ -CH ₂ O-)
3.42	(dd, 2H, 2 x C ₄ -H, J = 5.5 and 10.9 Hz)
3.10	(dd, 2H, 2 x C ₄ -H, J = 5.6 and 11.7 Hz)
2.60	(s, 4H, 2 x -CH ₂ -C-O)

Example 11

Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(6'-chloropurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane



1.7 g of 6-chloropurine was heated at reflux in 50 ml of HMDS (hexamethyldisilazane) containing 50 mg of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (ammonium sulfate) until the solution became clear (1 hour). Excess HMDS was removed under reduced pressure. The oily residue was dried under high vacuum for 1 hour and then dissolved in 100 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane.

2.7 g of 2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-ethoxy-1,3-oxathiolane (VIII) was dried in a 500 ml round bottom flask by evaporation twice with 50 ml of benzene and dissolved in 200 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane.

The solution of silylated 6-chloropurine was then transferred into the 1,3-oxathiolane solution through a canula under argon atmosphere. 11 ml of 1M TMS-triflate (trimethylsilyl trifluoromethane sulfonate) was added to the reaction flask. The mixture was heated at reflux for 5 hours, then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was poured into 300 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (NaHCO_3 solution) while stirring. The organic layer was collected and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 100 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with water, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified and separated on silica gel using Hexane-ethyl acetate 7:3 as eluant. It yielded 1.05 g (28%) of the less polar product, which was identified as alpha- or trans- isomer as a foam, and 710 mg of lower product as beta- or cis-isomer. Total yield 46.1%; cis:trans ratio 1:1.4

trans-isomer (α -isomer): R_f : 0.43 in Hexane:EtOAc 1:1
U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 264.7 nm

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm in CDCl_3):

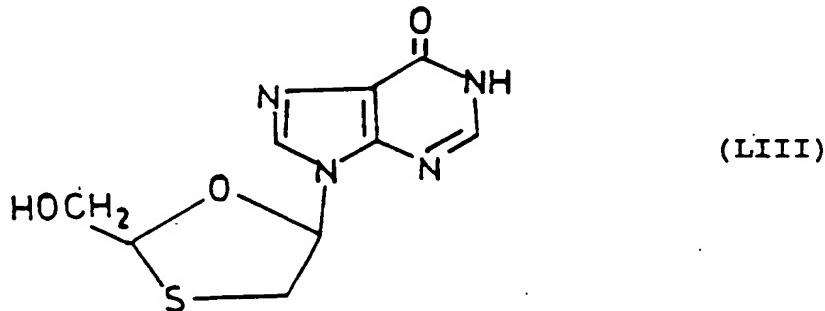
8.76 (s, 1H, C_8' -H)

8.48 (s, 1H, C₂'-H)
 8.06 (m, 2H, aromatic)
 7.56 (m, 1H, aromatic)
 7.45 (m, 2H, aromatic)
 5 6.90 (dd, 1H, C₅-H, J = 5.0 Hz)
 5.78 (dd, 1H, C₂-H, J = 6.0 Hz)
 4.56 (m, 2H, C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.74 (m, 2H, C₄-H)

cis-isomer (beta-isomer): R_f: 0.35 in Hexane:EtOAc: 1:1
 10 U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max 264.7 nm
¹H-NMR δ(ppm in CDCl₃):
 8.72 (s, 1H, C₈'-H)
 8.51 (s, 1H, C₂'-H)
 8.00 (m, 2H, aromatic)
 15 7.56 (m, 1H, aromatic)
 7.44 (m, 2H, aromatic)
 6.61 (t, 1H, C₅-H, J = 4.7 Hz)
 5.62 (t, 1H, C₂-H, J = 4.9 Hz)
 4.69 (m, 2H, C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 20 3.66 (m, 2H, C₄-H)

Example 12

Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(6'-hydroxypurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (inosine derivative)



25 533 mg of cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(6'-chloropurin-N-9'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane was dissolved in

25 ml of methanol. 5 g of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and 3 ml of water were added into the solution. The mixture was heated at reflux for 5 hours and cooled to room temperature. The solution was then diluted with 100 ml of water, neutralized with pyridinium resin and filtered. The resin residue was washed with 100 ml of methanol. The combined filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on silica gel using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$ 4:1 as eluant. It yielded 183 mg (51%) of pure product, which was identified as inosine derivative.

m.p.: 208-210°C; R_f : 0.27 in EtOAc:MeOH 4:1

U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 246 nm

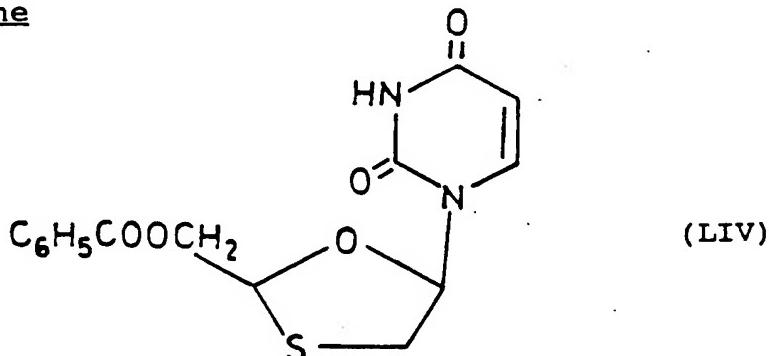
$^1\text{H-NMR}$: δ (ppm in DMSO-d_6)

- 15 12.42 (s, 1H, -NH, D_2O exchange)
- 8.36 (s, 1H, C_8' -H)
- 8.07 (s, 1H, C_2' -H)
- 6.37 (t, 1H, C_5 -H, $J = 5.1$ Hz)
- 5.29 (t, 1H, -OH, $J = 6.0$ Hz, D_2O exchange)
- 20 5.24 (t, 1H, C_2 -H, $J = 4.9$ Hz)
- 3.63 (m, 4H, 2H from C_4 -H and 2H from CH_2 -OH)

Example 13

Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

25



760 mg of uracil was heated at reflux in 30 ml of HMDS in the presence of 50 mg $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ until the

solution became clear. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dried under high vacuum for 1 hour and dissolved in 100 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane.

5 1.5 g of 2-benzyloxyethyl-5-ethoxy-1,3-oxathiolane was dried by evaporation twice with 50 ml of benzene in a 500 ml round bottom flask and dissolved in 150 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane.

The silylated uracil solution was transferred
 10 into the oxathiolane solution through a canula under argon atmosphere and 1.5 ml of TMS-Triflate in 20 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane was added. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux under argon atmosphere for 48 hours, cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of
 15 saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. The organic layer was collected. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with CH_2Cl_2 (2×100 ml). The combined organic layer was washed with water (2×200 ml), once with NaCl solution (1×150 ml) and dried over MgSO_4 . After
 20 filtration, solvent was removed by evaporation in vacuum and the residue was purified on silica gel using Hexane:EtOAc 1:1 as eluant. It yielded 594 mg (32%) of pure product.

The product was shown as only one spot in the
 25 TLC. However the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum indicated the presence of two isomers cis:trans in a ratio of 1:1.2 and which were not separated at this stage.

R_f : 0.35 in Hexane:EtOAc 3:7

U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 261 nm

30 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm in CDCl_3)

8.88 (broad s, 1H, N_3' -H)

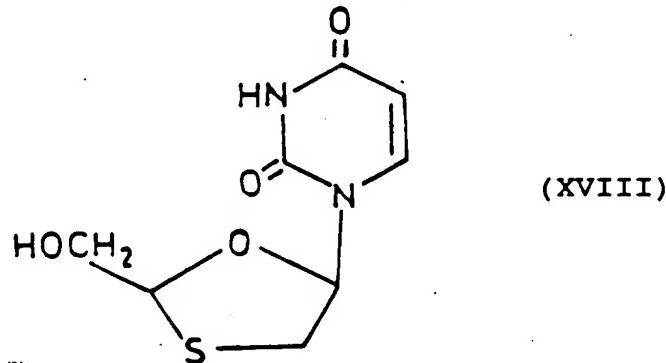
8.05 (m, 2H, aromatic)

7.71 (d, 1H, C_6' -H cis, $J = 8.2$ Hz)

7.57 (m, 1H, aromatic)

35 7.45 (m, 3H, aromatic and N_3' -H)

- 6.55 (dd, 1H, C₅-H trans, J = 2.4 and 5.4 Hz)
 6.35 (dd, 1H, C₅-H cis, J = 4.1 and 5.6 Hz)
 5.79 (t, 1H, C₂-H trans, J = 5.4 Hz)
 5.73 (d, 1H, C_{5'}-H trans, J = 8.2 Hz)
 5 5.57 (d, 1H, C_{5'}-H cis, J = 8.2 Hz)
 5.46 (t, 1H, C₂-H cis, J = 3.9 Hz)
 4.73 (d, 2H, -CH₂O-COC₆H₅)
 4.45 (t, 2H, -CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.57 (m, 1H, C₄-H)
 10 3.17 (m, 1H, C₄-H)

Example 14Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

- 300 mg of a mixture cis- and trans-2-
 15 benzoyloxymethyl- 5-(uracil-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolanes
 was dissolved in 75 ml of methanolic ammonia. The
 mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The
 solution was evaporated by dryness. The residue was
 purified and the two isomers were separated on silica
 20 gel using EtOAc:MeOH 98:2 as eluant.

The top product was isolated as a solid product
 and was identified as cis-isomer.

Cis-isomer: m.p. 162-164°C; R_f: 0.57 in EtOAc:MeOH
 95:5

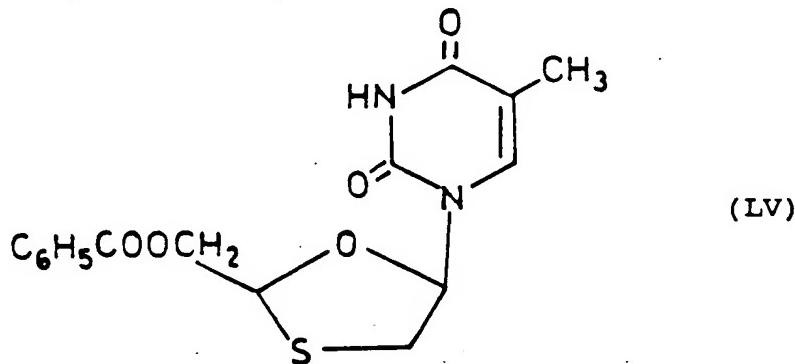
- 25 U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 261.4 nm

¹H-NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

- 11.36 (s, 1H, N_{3'}-H)
- 7.88 (d, 1H, C_{6'}-H, J = 8.1 Hz)
- 6.18 (t, 1H, C₅-H, J = 4.8 Hz)
- 5 5.62 (d, 1H, C_{5'}-H, J = 8.1 Hz)
- 5.33 (t, 1H, C₂-H, J = 5.7 Hz)
- 5.17 (t, 1H, -OH, D₂O exchange)
- 3.72 (t, 2H, C₂-CH₂OH, J = 4.6 Hz)
- 3.41 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 5.7 and 12 Hz)
- 10 3.20 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 4.6 and 9.9 Hz)

Example 15

Cis- and trans-2-benzyloxymethyl-5-(thymin-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane



15 1.7 g of thymine was heated at reflux in 50 ml of HMDS containing 50 mg of (NH₄)₂SO₄ until the solution became clear. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dried under high vacuum for 1 hour and dissolved in 150 ml of 1,2-dichloroethane.

20 3 g of 2-benzyloxymethyl-5-ethoxy-1,3-oxathiolane was dried by evaporation twice with 75 ml of benzene and dissolved in 150 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane.

25 The silylated thymine solution was transferred into the oxathiolane through a canula under argon

atmosphere. 3.3 ml of TMS-Triflate (trimethylsilyl-triflate) in 30 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane was introduced into the reaction mixture through a canula under argon atmosphere. The solution was heated at 5 reflux under argon atmosphere for 36 hours, cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. The organic layer was collected and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with methylene chloride (2 X 100 ml). The combined 10 organic phase was washed twice with water (2 X 200 ml), once with NaCl solution (1 X 150 ml) and dried over MgSO_4 . The solution was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated in vacuum. The residue was purified on silica gel using Hexane:EtOAc 1:1 as eluant. It 15 yielded 1.3 g (35%) of pure product.

The product was shown as only one spot on TLC but the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum indicated the presence of the two isomers cis and trans in a ratio of 1:1.2.

R_f : 0.30 in Hexane:EtOAc 2:3

20 U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 266 nm

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ δ (ppm in CDCl_3):

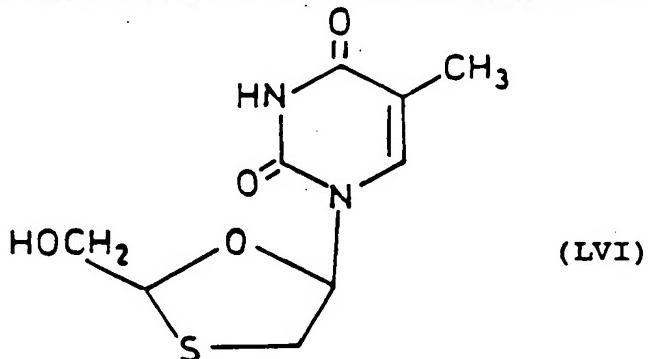
- 25 8.60 (broad singlett, N_3' -H)
- 8.06 (m, 2H, aromatic)
- 7.59 (m, 1H, aromatic)
- 7.49 (m, 2H, aromatic)
- 7.38 (d, 1H, C_6' -H-cis, $J = 1.3$ Hz)
- 7.28 (d, 1H, C_6' -H-trans, $J = 1.3$ Hz)
- 6.55 (dd, 1H, C_5 -H-trans isomer, $J = 3.1$ and 5.6 Hz)
- 6.38 (t, 1H, C_5 -H-cis isomer, $J = 5.5$ Hz)
- 5.78 (dd, 1H, C_2 -H-trans, $J = 4.4$ and 6.4 Hz)
- 5.46 (t, 1H, C_2 -H -cis-isomer, $J = 4.3$ Hz)
- 4.69 (d, 2H, C_2 - $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$, $J = 4.2$ Hz)
- 4.45 (m, 2H, C_2 - $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$)
- 3.58 (m, 1H, C_4 -H)
- 3.13 (m, 1H, C_4 -H)

1.93 (d, 1H, C_{5'}-CH₃-trans isomer, J = 1.2 Hz)
 1.78 (d, 1H, C_{5'}-CH₂-cis isomers, J = 1.2 Hz)

Example 16

Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(thymin-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

5



500 mg of a mixture cis- and trans-2-benzyloxyethyl-5-(thymin-N-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolanes (XLIX) was dissolved in 100 ml of saturated methanolic ammonia. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight (18 hours). The mixture was then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was separated on silica gel using EtOAc:MeOH 98:2 as eluant.

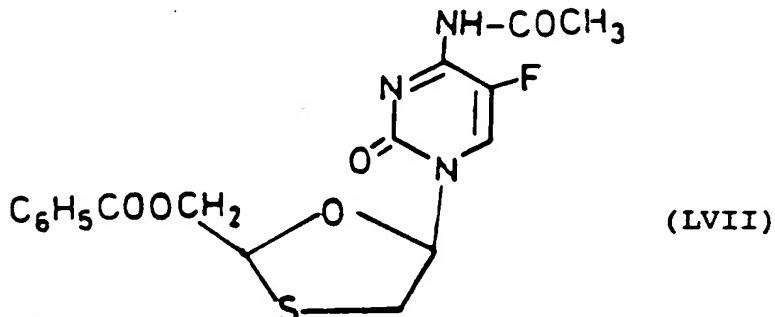
The less polar product was identified as cis-isomer mp: 167-168°C; R_f: 0.66 in EtOAc:MeOH 95:5 U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 266 nm

¹H-NMR δ(ppm in DMSO-d₆)

- 11.38 (s, 1H, N_{3'}-H)
- 7.73 (d, 1H, C_{6'}-H, J = 1.1 Hz)
- 6.16 (t, 1H, C₅-H, J = 5.5 Hz)
- 5.31 (t, 1H, C₂-H, J = 5.9 Hz)
- 5.14 (t, 1H, OH, D₂O exchange)
- 3.70 (t, 2H, C₂-CH₂OH, J = 5.1 Hz)
- 3.36 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 5.7 and 1.7 Hz)
- 3.16 (dd, 1H, C₄-H, J = 5.5 and 11.7 Hz)
- 1.75 (d, 3H, C_{5'}-CH₃, J = 1.7 Hz)

Example 17

Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N₄'-acetyl-5'-fluoro-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane



5 5-Fluorocytosine (4.30 g, 33.3 mmol), hexamethyldisilazane (25 ml) and ammonium sulfate (120 mg) were boiled under reflux until the cytosine dissolved (3 hours) and then further refluxed for 2 hours. The hexamethyldisilazane is evaporated in vacuo
 10 and toluene (100 ml) was added to the residue to co-evaporate the solvents. The resulting solution, bis(trimethylsilyl)-fluoro-cytosine in dichloromethane (40 ml) was added under argon to a solution of 2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-acetoxy-1,3-oxathiolane (8.537 g, 15 30.3 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (100 ml) and molecular sieves (4Å, 2 g) previously prepared under argon and cooled at 0°C for 20 minutes.
 [(Trifluoromethane-sulfonyl)oxy] trimethyl silane (6 ml, 31 mmol) was added to this mixture at 0°C and the
 20 resulting solution was stirred at 25°C for approximately 18 hours. The reaction mixture was then treated with 300 ml of saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The filtrate was shaken two times with 300 ml of brine and one time with distilled water. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness. This afforded a
 25

crude 5-fluoro-cytosine derivative (10.1 g). R_f : 0.57
(EtOAc:MeOH 9:1)

This residue was acetylated in the next step without further purification. The crude material was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (120 ml) in a 500 ml round bottom flask under argon. Triethylamine (12.7 ml, 91.1 mmol) and dimethyl aminopyridine (111 mg, 0.9 mmol) were added to the solution. The flask was then immersed in an ice bath for 1 hour under argon. Acetic anhydride (4.3 ml, 45 mmol), distilled over sodium acetate, was syringed into the cooled flask. The mixture was stirred overnight and then carefully decanted into an erlenmeyer flask containing saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The product was then washed with distilled water followed by brine solution. The methylene chloride portions were dried and evaporated under high vacuum to dryness, yielding an acetylated α/β mixture as a colorless foam, weighing 9.6 g after drying. Flash chromatography of this material using ethylacetate:methanol (9:1) afforded 3.1 g, 7.8 mmol (46%) pure trans-(LI) and 3.5 g, 8.9 mmol (30%) pure cis-(LI).

trans-isomer: R_f : 0.65 in ethyl acetate:methanol 9:1
U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 309 nm

¹H-NMR δ (ppm in CDCl₃)
 25 8.77 (b, 1H; C_{4'}-NH-Ac)
 8.06 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 7.70 (d, 1H; C_{6'}-H, J_{6,F} = 6.3 Hz)
 7.62 (m, 1H; aromatic)
 30 7.49 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 6.51 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.91 (dd, 1H; C₂-H)
 4.48 (dd, 2H; C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.66 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

3.34 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 2.56 (s, 3H; NH-COCH₃)

cis-isomer: R_f: 0.58 in ethyl acetate:methanol 9:1

U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 309 nm

5 ¹H-NMR δ (ppm in CDCl₃)

8.72 (b, 1H; C₄'-NH-Ac)
 8.06 (m, 2H; aromatic)
 7.87 (d, 1H; C₆'-H, J_{6,F} = 6.2Hz)
 7.60 (m, 1H; aromatic)

10 7.49 (m, 2H; aromatic)

6.32 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.47 (dd, 1H; C₂-H)
 4.73 (dd, 2H; C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅)
 3.62 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

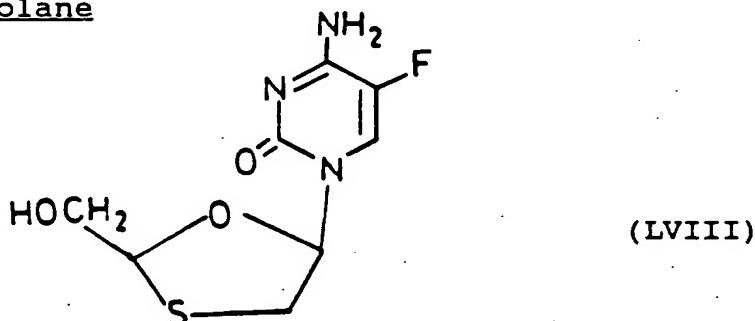
15 3.19 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

2.55 (s, 3H; NH COCH₃)

Example 18

Cis- and trans-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

20



25

1.0g (2.54 mmol) of trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N₄'-acetyl-5'-fluoro-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane was stirred in 25 ml of methanolic ammonia at 0°C for 1 hour and then overnight at room temperature. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated twice (2x30ml) with anhydrous

ether. The solid residue was recrystallized in absolute ethanol to give 484 mg (1.95 mmol, 77%) of desired product trans-(LII): m.p. 219-221°C; $R_f = 0.21$ in ethyl acetate: methanol (9:1), which was identified by ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR and U.V. Lambda max (H_2O) 280.9 nm.

5 1.2 (3.05 mmol) of cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-
 (N₄'-acetyl-5'-fluoro-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane
 was stirred in 30 ml of methanolic ammonia at 0°C for 1
 hour and then overnight at room temperature. The
 10 mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The
 residue was triturated twice (2x30ml) with anhydrous
 ether. The solid residue was recrystallized in
 absolute ethanol to give 655 mg (2.64 mmol, 87%) of
 pure product cis-(LII): m.p. 204-206 °C; $R_f = 0.21$ in
 15 ethylacetate: methanol (9:1). The desired compound was
 identified by ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR and U.V. Lambda max (H_2O)
 280.9 nm.

trans-isomer:

^1H -NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆):

20 7.85 (d, 1H; C₆'-H, $J_{\text{CF}} = 7.01 \text{ Hz}$)
 7.83 (d, 2H; C₄'-NH₂)
 6.30 (dd, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.60 (t, 1H; C₂-H)
 5.18 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂-OH)
 25 3.49 (m, 3H; C₂-CH₂OH + C₄H)
 3.17 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆), Varian XL 300); δ in ppm

	C ₂ '	C ₄ '	C ₅ '	C ₆ '
153.47	158.20	134.65	126.24	
30	($^2J_{\text{CF}}=13.2 \text{ Hz}$)	($J_{\text{CF}}=26.2 \text{ Hz}$)	($^2J_{\text{CF}}=32.0 \text{ Hz}$)	

C ₅	C ₄	C ₂	CH ₂ OH
88.20	6.18	87.16	64.71

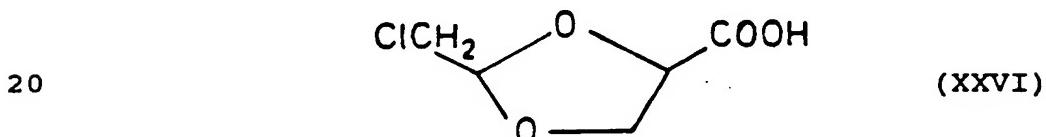
cis-isomer:¹H-NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d₆)

8.22 (d, 1H; C₆'-H, J_{CF} = 7.26 Hz)
 7.84 (d, 2H; C₄'-NH₂)

- 5 6.16 (t, 1H; C₅-H)
 5.43 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂-OH)
 5.19 (t, 1H; C₂-H)
 3.77 (m, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH)
 3.35 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)
 10 3.12 (dd, 1H; C₄-H)

¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆)

	C ₂ '	C ₄ '	C ₅ '
C ₆ '	153.46	158.14	126.32
15	(² J _{CF} =14.0 Hz)	(J _{CF} =24.1 Hz)	(J _{CF} =32.5 Hz)
	C ₅	C ₄	C ₂
20	86.82	36.80	86.77
			CH ₂ OH
			62.32

Example 192-chloromethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid

Starting material (XXV) (40 g; prepared according to E.G. Hallonquist and H. Hibbert, Can. Res. J. 1933, 7, 129) was treated with pyridinium dichromate (PDC; 345 g) in dimethyl formamide (DMF; 690 ml) at 0° according to the procedure of E.J. Corey and G. Schmidt, Tetrahedron Lett., 1979, 399 and product (XXVI) obtained as a crude mixture of cis- and trans-isomers (20 g) was identified by its ¹H NMR spectrum

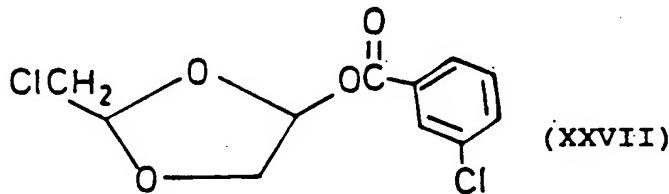
[200 MHz, CDCl_3 ; tetramethyl silane (TMS) as internal reference]. δ (ppm):

- 3.6-3.8 (m, 2H; CH_2Cl);
- 4.1-4.5 (m, 2H; C_5H_2);
- 5 4.72-4.797 (qq, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
- 5.29-5.46 (tt, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$).

The product was used as such in the next step.

Example 20

Cis- and trans-2-chloromethyl-4-m-chlorobenzoyloxy-1,3-dioxolane



The preceding product (XXVI) (5.26 g) was treated in CH_2Cl_2 at -20° with 3.6 ml of ethyl chloroformate in the presence of 4.5 ml of triethylamine. To 15 the solution was added 8.85 g of m-chloroperbenzoic acid at room temperature according to the procedure of D.H.R. Barton, I.H. Coates and P.G. Sammes, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin 1, 1973, 599 to give (XXVII) as a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers. These were separated and 20 purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of hexanes and ethyl acetate as the eluent. The isomers were identified by their ^1H NMR spectra (recorded as in example 19):

trans-isomer of (XXVII): δ (ppm):

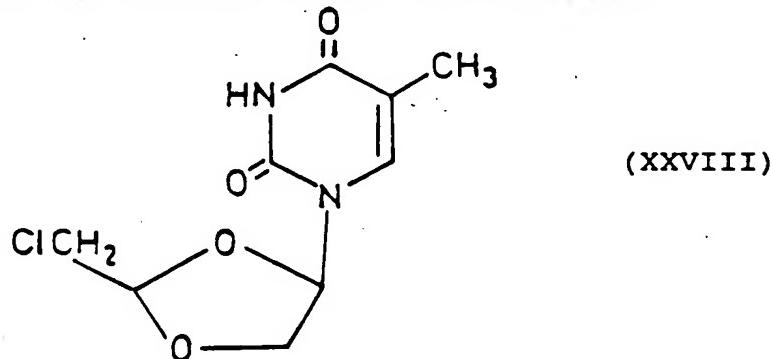
- 25 3.66 (q, 2H; $\text{CH}_2\text{-Cl}$);
- 4.36 (qq, 2H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}_2$);
- 5.57 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
- 6.7 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
- 7.39-8.0 (m, 4H; aromatic H);

cis-isomer of (XXVII): δ (ppm):

- 3.66 (q, 2H; CH_2Cl);
- 4.24 (qq, 2H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}_2$);
- 5.43 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
- 5 6.63 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
- 7.42-8.04 (m, 4H; aromatic H).

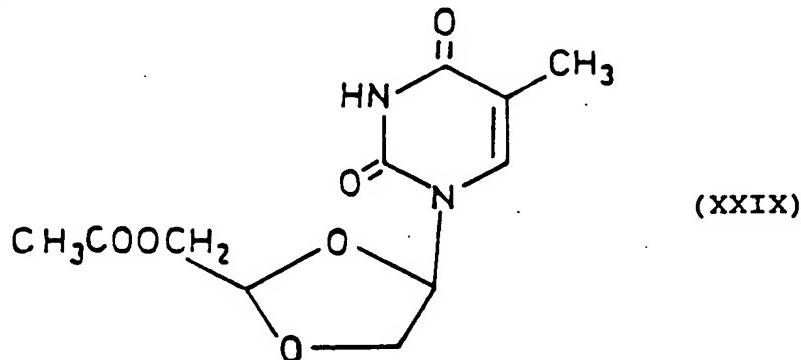
Example 21

2-chloromethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane



10 Reaction of the preceding compound with thymine was carried out according to the procedure of D.S. Wise and L.B. Townsend, in Nucleic Acid Chemistry, Eds. L.B. Townsend and R.S. Tipson, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1978, Part 1, pp. 413-419. The product was a 15 mixture of cis- and trans-isomers of (XXVIII) (37.3 mg from 131 mg of (XXVII)) which had the following ¹H NMR characteristics (obtained as in example 19): δ (ppm):

- 1.93 (d, 3H; 5'-CH₃);
- 3.64 and 3.85 (dd, 2H; CH_2Cl);
- 20 4.17-4.46 (m, 2H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}_2$);
- 5.26 and 5.72 (tt, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
- 6.6 and 6.66 (qq, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
- 7.40 and 7.49 (dd, 1H; $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$);
- U.V.: (CH_3OH) max. 264 nm.

Example 22Cis- and trans-2-acetoxymethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

5 The preceding compound (XXVIII) (35 mg) was reacted with anhydrous potassium acetate (70 mg) in boiling DMF (3 ml) for 4h to give after conventional workup a cis- and trans-mixture of (XXIX) (25 mg).
 10 These isomers were purified and separated by flash chromatography on silica using a mixture of hexanes and ethyl acetate as the eluent. Their ¹H NMR spectra were as follows:

trans-isomer of (XXIX): δ (ppm):

- 1.94 (d, 3H; C_{5'}-CH₃);
 15 2.12 (s, 3H; CH₃CO₂);
 4.05-4.43 (m, 4H; C₂-CH₂-O₂CC₃ and C₅-H₂);
 5.65 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
 6.31 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 7.14 (d, 1H; C₆, -H);
 20 8.18 (m, 1H; N₃, -H).

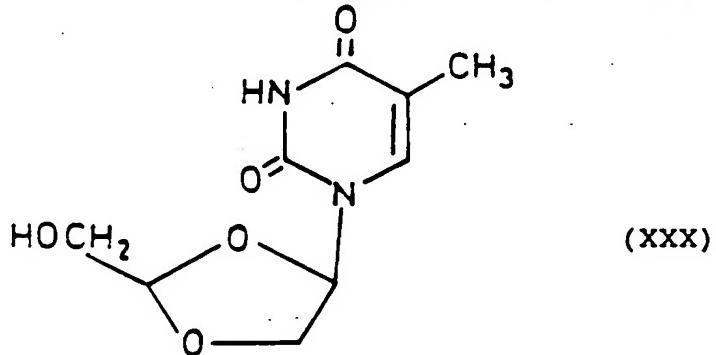
cis-isomer of (XXIX): δ (ppm):

- 1.97 (d, 3H; C₅, CH₃);
 2.14 (s, 3H; CH₃CO-O);
 4.13-4.49 (m, 4H; 2-CH₂OCOCH₃ and C₅H₂);
 25 5.19 (t, 1H; C₂-H);

6.40 (q, 1H; C₄H);
 7.43 (d, 1H; C₆, -H);
 8.12 (m, 1H; N₃, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 264 nm.

5 Example 23

Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(thymin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane



The preceding trans- and cis-isomers of XXIX
 10 (10 mg) were respectively treated with a catalytic amount of potassium carbonate in methanol (5 ml) at room temperature for 5-6 h and the mixture worked up in the usual manner and the respective products purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using a mixture 15 of ethyl acetate and methanol as the eluent. The ¹H NMR spectrum of the pure trans-isomer of (XXX) was as follows (in CD₃COCD₃ as solvent);

trans-(XXX): δ (ppm):

1.87 (d, 3H; C₅, -CH₃);
 20 3.61 (q; 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 4.30 (qq, 2H; C₅-H₂);
 5.56 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
 6.31 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 7.41 (d, 1H; C₆, H).
 25 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 265 nm.

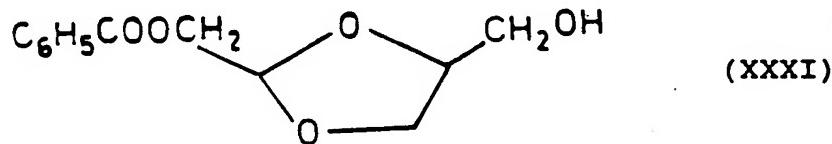
cis-isomer of (XXX) (in CD_3COCD_3): δ (ppm):

- 1.82 (d, 3H; C_5 , $-\underline{\text{CH}_3}$);
- 3.82 (q, 2H; C_2 CH_2 OH);
- 4.24 (qq, 2H; C_5 $-\underline{\text{H}_2}$);
- 5 5.02 (t, 1H; C_2 $-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 6.34 (q, 1H; C_4 $-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 7.81 (d, 1H; C_6 , $-\underline{\text{H}}$).

U.V.: (CH_3OH) max. 264nm.

Example 24

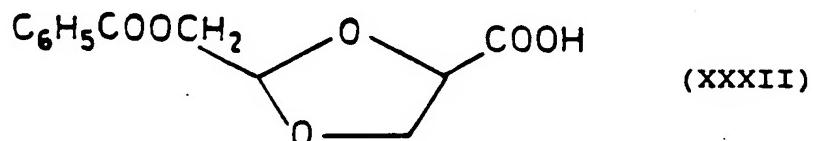
- 10 2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane



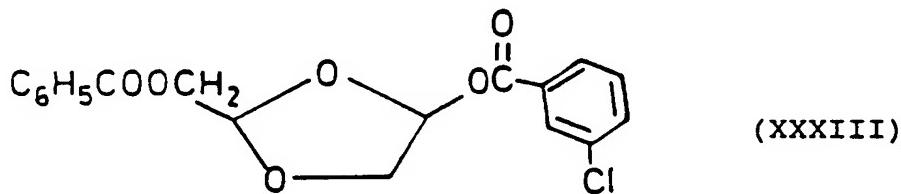
Starting material XXV (41.6) was treated with potassium benzoate (65.56 g) in boiling dimethyl formamide containing 100 mg of 18-crown-6 for 24 h
 15 after which time the mixture was worked up in the usual manner and the product (51.02 g) characterized by its ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3 ; TMS): δ (ppm):

- 3.5-4.8 (m7H; C_5 $-\underline{\text{H}_2}$; C_2 $-\underline{\text{CH}_2}\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$, C_4 $-\underline{\text{CH}_2}\text{OH}$ and C_2 $-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 5.05 and 5.16 (tt, 1H; C_4 $-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 20 7.27-8.10 (m, 5H; aromatic H).

Similar results were obtained using potassium acetate instead of potassium benzoate.

Example 252-benzoyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylic acid

The preceding compound (XXXI) (51.02 g) was
 5 treated at 0° with pyridinium dichromate (282.5 g) in
 dimethyl formamide (565 ml) and the mixture worked
 up in the usual manner to give 35 g of crude (XXXII)
 which was used as such in the next example.

Example 2610 Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(m-chlorobenzoyloxy)-1,3-dioxolane

A 10 g portion of crude (XXXII) was treated
 with 6.03 ml of ethyl chloroformate in the presence of
 15 8.6 ml of triethylamine followed by the addition of
 16.81 g of m.chloroperbenzoic acid exactly as described
 in example 20 for the case of the preparation of inter-
 mediate (XXVII). The isomers of product (XXXIII) thus
 obtained were purified by flash chromatography on silica
 20 gel using a mixture of hexanes and ethyl acetate as the
 eluent. They were characterized by their ^1H NMR
 spectra (CDCl_3);

trans-isomer of (XXXIII): δ (ppm):

- 4.29 (qq, 2H; C₅-H₂);
- 4.49 (d, 2H; C₂-CH₂OCOC₆H₅);
- 5.66 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
- 5 6.70 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
- 7.27-8.10 (m, 9H; aromatic)

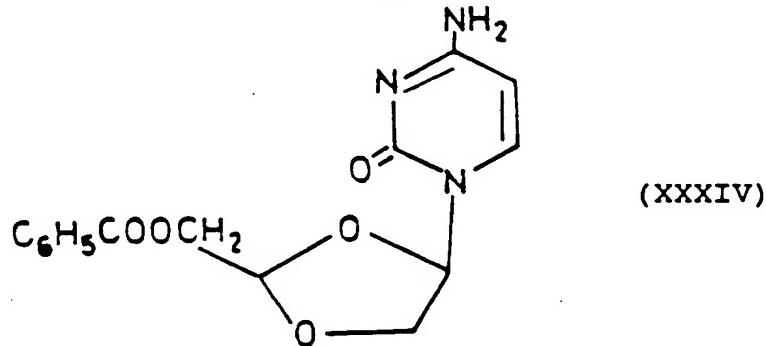
cis-isomer of (XXXIII): δ (ppm):

- 4.27 (qq, 2H; C₅-H₂);
- 4.51 (d, 2H; C₂-CHOCOC₆H₅);
- 10 5.51 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
- 6.59 (d, 1H; C₄-H);
- 7.26-8.09 (m, 9H; aromatic).

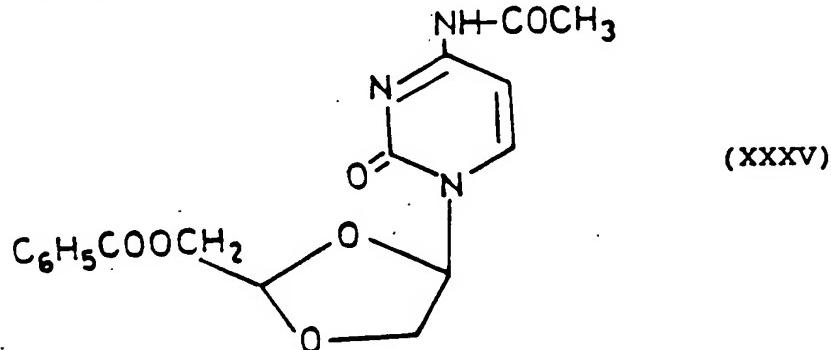
Example 27

2-benzyloxyethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

15



Following the procedure described by T. Ueda and S.I. Watanabe, Chem. Pharm. Bull. (Japan), 1985, 33, 3689-3695 and by G. Gosselin, M.C. Bergogne, J. DeRudder, E. DeClercq and J.L. Imbach, J. Med., 20 Chem., 1987, 30, 982-991, cytosine (139 mg) and either isomer of the preceding compound (XXXIII) (363 mg) yielded a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers (390 mg) (XXXIV) which were used as such in the following step.

Example 28Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(N-acetylcytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

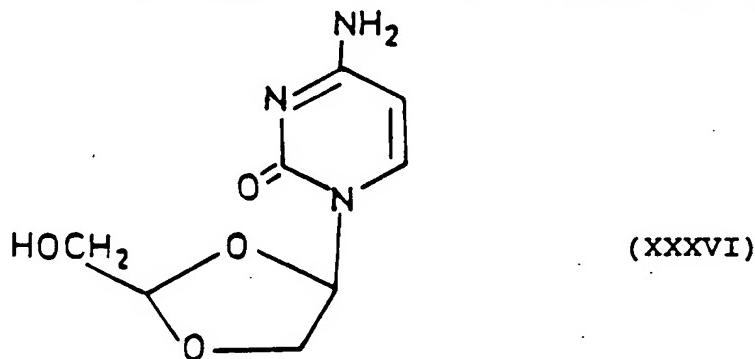
5 Treatment of cis- and trans-(XXXIV) with excess acetic anhydride in pyridine at room temperature yielded after work up in the conventional manner, a mixture of the cis- and trans-isomers of (XXXV) which were separated and purified by flash chromatography on 10 silica gel using a mixture of hexanes and ethyl acetate as the eluent. They were characterized by their ¹H NMR spectra (CDCl₃):

trans-isomer of (XXXV): δ(ppm):

15 2.15 (s, 3H; C₄, -NH-COCH₃);
 4.16 and 4.46 (m, 4H; C₅-H₂ and C₂-CH₂OCOC₆-H₅);
 5.96 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
 6.24 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 7.55-8.09 (m, 5H; aromatic);
 8.15 (d, 1H; C₆, -H)

cis-isomer of (XXXV): δ(ppm):

20 2.15 (s, 3H; C₄, -NH-COCH₃);
 4.26 and 4.56 (m, 4H; C₅-H₂ and C₂-CH₂OCOC₆-H₅);
 5.35 (t, 1H; C₄-H);
 6.25 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 7.18 (d, 1H; C₅, -H);
 7.58-8.04 (m, 5H; aromatic)
 8.17 (d, 1H; C₆, -H).

Example 29Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

5 Each of the preceding isomers of (XXXV) (25 mg)
 was treated with potassium carbonate (20 mg) in
 methanol at room temperature for several hours and the
 mixtures worked in the usual manner to yield each
 isomer of (XXIV) which were purified by chromatography
 10 on silica gel using a mixture of ethyl acetate and
 methanol an eluent. They were crystallized from
 methanol and characterized by their respective ^1H NMR
 spectra (CD_3COCD_3):

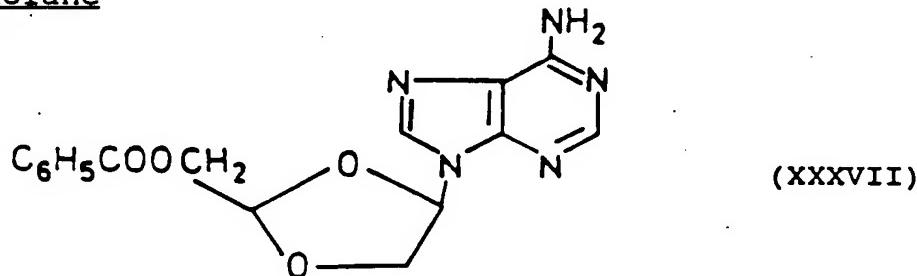
trans-isomer of (XXXVI): m.p. 179-180° δ (ppm):

- 15 3.62 (q, 2H; $\text{C}_2-\underline{\text{CH}_2}\text{OH}$);
- 4.21 (qq, 2H; $\text{C}_5-\underline{\text{H}}_2$);
- 5.50 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 5.93 (d, 1H; C_5 , $-\underline{\text{H}}$, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$);
- 6.18 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4-\underline{\text{H}}$);
- 20 7.66 (d, 1H; C_6 , $-\underline{\text{H}}$, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$).

U.V.: (CH_3OH) max. 271 nm.

cis-isomer of (XXXVI): m.p. 173-174° δ (ppm):

- 3.82 and 4.15 (m, 4H; $\text{C}_5-\underline{\text{H}}_2$ and $\text{C}_2-\underline{\text{CH}_2}\text{OH}$);
 - 5.04 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2-\underline{\text{H}}$);
 - 25 5.83 (d, 1H; C_5 , $-\underline{\text{H}}$);
 - 6.23 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4-\underline{\text{H}}$);
 - 8.05 (d, 1H; C_6 , $\underline{\text{H}}$);
- U.V.: (CH_3OH) max. 270 nm.

Example 30Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

5 Following the same procedure as in example 27,
 adenine (135 mg) was coupled with either isomer of
 intermediate XXXIII (545 mg) in dimethylformamide at
 120° in the presence of trimethylsilyl triflate (0.45
 ml) and the mixture worked up in the usual manner to
 10 yield a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers of (XXXVII)
 (540 mg) which were purified and separated by chro-
 matography on silica gel using a mixture of hexanes and
 ethyl and acetate as the eluent. They were char-
 acterized by their respective ^1H NMR spectra (CDCl_3):

15 trans-isomer of (XXXVII): δ (ppm):

4.5 and 4.59 (m, 4H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}_2$ and $\text{C}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$);
 6.00 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
 6.65 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
 6.75 (m, 2H; $\text{C}_6\text{-H}_2$);
 20 7.68-8.21 (m, 5H; aromatic);
 8.36 (s, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
 8.37 (s, 1H; $\text{C}_8\text{-H}$).

cis-isomer of (XXXVII): δ (ppm):

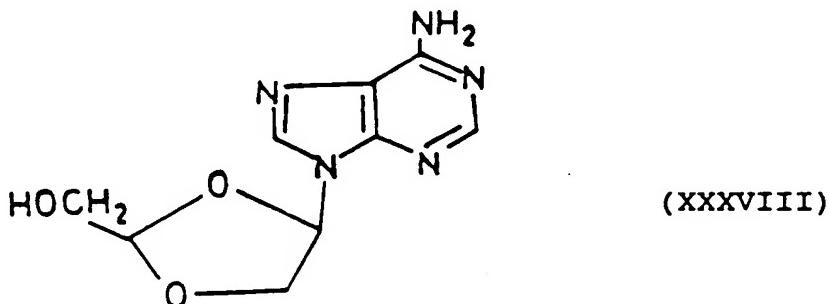
4.62 (d, 2H; $\text{C}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$);
 25 4.65 (qq, 2H; $\text{C}_5\text{-H}_2$);
 5.52 (t, 1H; $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$);
 6.59 (q, 1H; $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$);
 6.85 (m, 2H; $\text{C}_6\text{-NH}_2$);

6.96-7.71 (m, 5H; aromatic);
 7.66 (d, 2H; C₂, -H and C₈, -H).

Example 31

Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(adenin-9'-yl)-1,3

5 dioxolane



Each isomer of the preceding compound (XXXVII)
 was treated with potassium carbonate in methanol at
 room temperature by the same procedure described in
 10 example 23 and each product purified by column chroma-
 tography on silica gel using a mixture of ethyl acetate
 and methanol as the eluent. The isomers were further
 purified by crystallization from methanol and charac-
 terized by their ¹N NMR spectra (CD₃SOCD₃):
 15 trans-isomer of (XXXVIII): δ(ppm):

3.50 (d, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 4.70 (m, 2H; C₅-H₂);
 5.52 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
 6.44 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 20 8.18 (s, 1H; C₂, -H);
 8.31 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 269 nm.

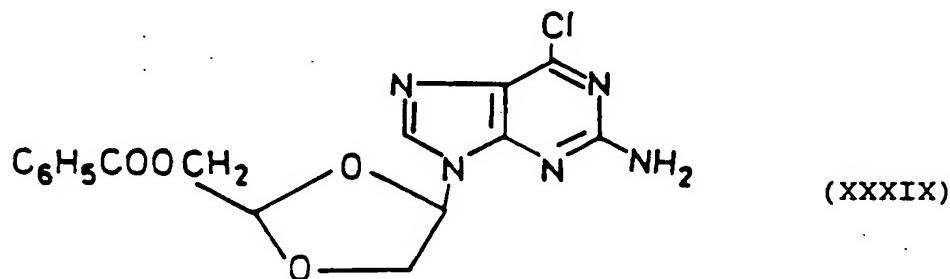
cis-isomer of (XXXVIII): δ(ppm):

4.63 (d, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 25 4.29 (qq, 2H; C₅-H₂);
 5.08 (t, 1H; C₂-H);

6.43 (q, 1H; C₄-H);
 8.18 (s, 1H; C₂, -H);
 8.36 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 269 nm.

5 Example 32

Cis- and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloro-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane



A solution of 2-amino-6-chloropurine (600 mg;
 10 3.54 mmol) in 20 ml of hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS)
 containing 0.5 ml of trimethylsilyl chloride (TMS-Cl)
 was heated under reflux for 3 h after which time the
 mixture was evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The
 residue was dissolved in 75 ml of dichloroethane
 15 containing 910 mg of compound (XXXIII) and 0.6 ml of
 trimethylsilyl triflate (TMS-Tf) added. After
 refluxing under argon for 4 h, the mixture was
 collected, 2 g of solid NaHCO₃ added followed by 50 ml
 of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The organic layer was
 20 collected and after work-up in the usual manner, crude
 (XXVII) was obtained as an oil which was purified and
 separated into its isomer by chromatography on silica
 gel using hexane-ethyl acetate (3:7) as the eluent to
 give 230 mg of pure trans- and 250 mg or pure cis-
 25 isomer as colorless foams. They were characterized by
 their ¹H NMR spectra (CDCl₃):

trans-isomer of (XXXIX)

R_f : 0.40; hexane-EtOAc 3:7 δ (ppm):

4.45-4.52 (m, 4H; C_5 -H₂, C_2 -CH₂OCOC₆H₅);

5.16 (b, 2H; C_2 , -NH₂);

5.83 (t, 1H; C_2 -H, J=3.8 Hz);

6.39 (dd, 1H; C_4 -H);

7.41-7.58 (m, 3H; aromatic);

7.92 (s, 1H; C_8 , -H);

8.06 (d, 2H; aromatic, J=7Hz).

10 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 312 nm.

cis-isomer of (XXXIX):

R_f : 0.26, hexane-EtOAc 3:7 δ (ppm):

4.25-4.33 (dd, 1H; C_5 -H, J=5.43 Hz);

4.59-4.64 (m, 3H; C_5 -H and C_2 -CH₂-OCOC₆H₅);

15 5.17 (b, 2H; C_2 , -NH₂);

5.42 (t, 1H; C_2 -H, J=3.50 Hz);

6.33-6.53 (dd, 1H; C_4 -H);

7.38-7.57 (m, 3H; aromatic);

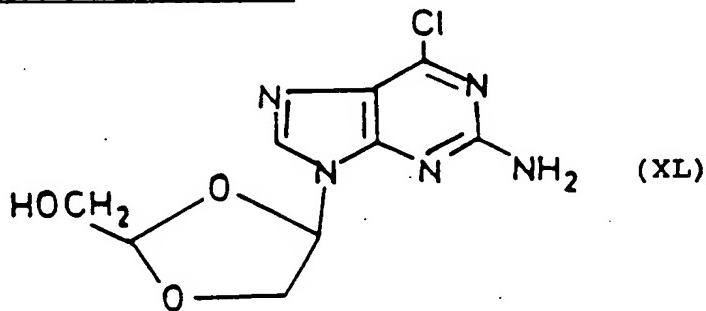
7.93-7.98 (d, 2H; aromatic);

20 8.00 (s, 1H; C_8 , -H).

U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 312 nm.

Example 33Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-6'-chloropurin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

25



The preceding trans-isomer of (XXXIX) (180 mg) was dissolved in 30 ml of methanol, the solution cooled

to 0° and dry ammonia bubbled through for 15 min. After stirring at room temperature for 15 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue crystallized from ether. After recrystallization from 5 ethanol-ether, 98 mg of pure trans-(XL), m.p. 155-156°, was obtained (R_f : 0.23, EtOAc). It was characterized by ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆):

trans-(XL): δ (ppm):

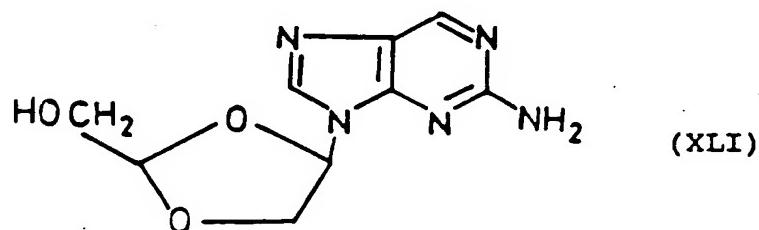
- 10 3.44-3.49 (m, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
- 10 4.37-4.45 (m, 2H; C₅-H₂);
- 10 5.01 (t, 1H; C₅-CH₂OH, J=6.2 Hz);
- 10 5.46 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=3.6 Hz);
- 10 6.27-6.32 (dd, 1H; C₄-H, J=4, 1 Hz);
- 10 7.00 (b, 2H; C₂, -NH₂);
- 15 8.26 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).

U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 247 and 308 nm.

The cis-isomer of (XL) was obtained in similar yield from the cis-isomer of (XXXIX) by the same preceding procedure. After recrystallization from 20 ethanol-ether, the pure product had m.p. 145-147° (R_f : 0.24, EtOAc). It was characterized by ^1H NMR (DMSO-d₆): cis-(XL): δ (ppm):

- 25 3.54-3.59 (m, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
- 25 4.12-4.19 (dd, 1H; C₅-H, J=5.3 Hz and 9.8 Hz);
- 25 4.48-4.53 (d, 1H; C₅-H, J=9.8 Hz);
- 25 5.01 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=2.8 Hz);
- 25 5.09 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂-OH, J=6.0 Hz);
- 25 6.24 (d, 1H; C₄-H, J=5.1 Hz);
- 30 6.96 (b, 2H; C₂, -NH₂);
- 30 8.23 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).

U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 247 and 308 nm.

Example 34Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2'-amino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

5 The preceding trans-isomer of (XL) (50 mg) was submitted to hydrogenation conditions under 50 psi of hydrogen over 10% Pd/C (30 mg) in 30 ml of ethanol containing 0.5 ml of triethylamine. After 3 h of shaking, the mixture was worked up in the usual manner
 10 to yield a solid which was recrystallized from ethanol-ether to give 36 mg of pure trans-(XL), m.p. 153-155°, R_f: 0.25 (EtOAc: MeOH 85:15). It was characterized by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): trans-(XL): δ (ppm):

- 3.44-3.49 (m, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
- 15 4.38-4.44 (m, 2H; C₅-H₂);
- 4.99 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂-OH, J=6.1 Hz);
- 5.45 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=3.6 Hz);
- 6.29-6.34 (dd, 1H; C₄-H);
- 6.59 (b, 2H; C₂, -NH₂);
- 20 8.19 (s, 1H; C₈, -H);
- 8.59 (s, 1H; C₆, -H).

The cis-isomer of (XL) was obtained in similar yield from the cis-isomer of (XL) by the same preceding procedure. After recrystallization from ethanol-ether, the pure product had m.p. 145-148°, R_f: 0.25 (EtOAc:MeOH 85:15). It was characterized by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆):

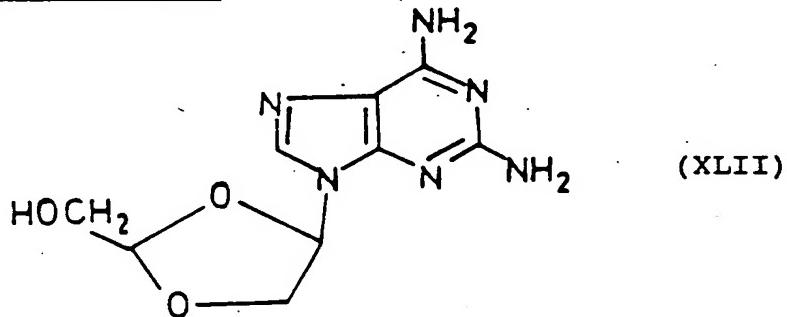
cis-(XLI): δ (ppm):

- 3.55-3.60 (dd, 2H; C_2 - CH_2 H, $J=2.10$ and 6.1 Hz);
 - 4.14-4.22 (dd, 1H; C_5 -H, $J=5.4$ and 9.7 Hz);
 - 4.47-4.53 (dd, 1H; C_5 -H, $J=1.38$ and 9.7 Hz);
 - 5 5.02 (t, 1H; C_2 -H, $J=3$ Hz);
 - 5.11 (t, 1H; C_2 - CH_2OH , $J=7.2$ Hz);
 - 6.58 (b, 2H; C_2 -NH₂);
 - 8.19 (s, 1H; C_8 , -H);
 - 8.57 (s, 1H; C_6 , -H).
- 10 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 255, 308 nm.

Example 35

Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2',6'-diamino-purin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane

15



The above compound trans-(XXXIX) (200 mg) was dissolved in 30 ml of methanol saturated at 0° with dry ammonia and the solution heated in a steel bomb to 105-110° for 16h. The solution was evaporated to dryness 20 and the residue purified by chromatography on silica gel using chloroform-methanol 4:1 as the eluent to give 101 mg of product which was recrystallized from methanol-ether to yield pure trans-(XLII), m.p. 165-168°, $R_f: 0.30$ (CHCl₃; CH₃OH 4:1). It was characterized 25 by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): trans-(XLII): δ (ppm):

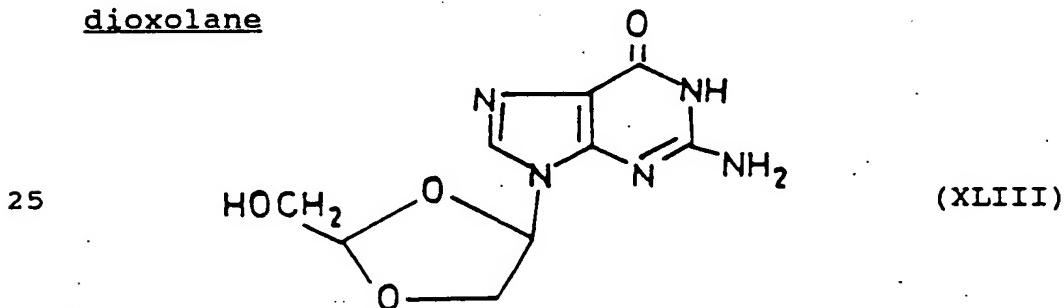
- 3.43-3.48 (m, 2H; C_2 - CH_2OH);
- 4.34-4.49 (m, 2H; C_5 -H₂);
- 4.97 (t, 1H; C_2 - CH_2OH);

5.42 (t, 1H; C₂-H);
 5.82 (b, 2H; C₂, - or C₆, -NH₂);
 6.18-6.23 (dd, 1H; C₄-H);
 6.72 (b, 2H; C₂, - or C₆, -NH₂);
 5 7.84 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 255, 280 nm.

The cis-isomer of (XLII) was obtained by the same preceding procedure from compound cis-(XXXIX). After recrystallization from methanol-ether, pure cis-
 10 (XLII), m.p. 180-182°, R_f: 0.32 (CHCl₃-CH₃OH 4:1) was obtained in a similar yield. It was characterized by
¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): cis-(XLII): δ(ppm):
 3.56-3.58 (d, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH, J=4.2Hz);
 4.11-4.19 (dd, 1H; C₅-H, J=4.5 and 9.7Hz);
 15 4.38-4.44 (dd, 1H; C₅-H, J=1.6 and 11.2Hz);
 5.00 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=3.1 Hz);
 5.91 (b, 2H; C₂, - or C₆, -NH₂);
 6.15-6.19 (dd, 1H; C₄-H);
 6.84 (b, 2H; C₂, - or C₆, -NH₂);
 20 7.86 (s, 1H; C₈, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 254, 279 nm.

Example 36

Cis- and trans-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(guanin-9'-yl)-1,3-dioxolane



The above cis-(XL) (40 mg) was dissolved in a mixture of 15 ml of methanol, 2 ml of water and 2 g of

sodium hydroxide and the solution heated under reflux for 5 h after which time it was diluted with 100 ml of water and excess pyridinium sulfonate resin added. The slurry was filtered, the resin washed with water and 5 the combined aqueous filtrates evaporated to dryness in vacuo to leave a residue which was taken up in 50% aqueous methanol. The solution was treated with activated charcoal, filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness in vacuo to give a solid residue 10 that was recrystallized from ethanol-water to yield pure cis-XLIII (27 mg) m.p. > 250° decomp., R_f :0.23 (CHCl₃:CH₃OH 7:3). It was characterized by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): cis-(XLIII): δ (ppm):

3.55 (m, 2H; C₂CH₂OH);
 15 4.10-4.17 (dd, 1H; C₅-H, J=5.6 and 9.8 Hz);
 4.37-4.42 (dd, 1H; C₅-H, J=1.4 and 9.6 Hz);
 4.98 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=3.2 Hz);
 5.15 (b, 1H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 6.10-6.13 (dd, 1H; C₄-H, J=2.4 and 5.3 Hz);
 20 6.66 (b, 2H; C₂, -NH₂);
 7.78 (s, 1H; C₈, -H);
 11.02 (b, 1H; N₁, -H).
 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max.252, 270(shoulder).

The isomer trans-(XLIII) was obtained in 25 similar yield from the above trans-(XL) by the same preceding procedure. After recrystallization from ethanol-water, pure trans-(t), m.p. > 260°(dec.), R_f :0.23 (CHCl₃:CH₃OH 7:3) was obtained and characterized by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): trans-(XLIII):
 30 δ (ppm):

3.42-3.47 (m, 2H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 4.34 (d, 2H; C₅-H₂, J=4.8Hz);
 4.99 (t, 1H; C₂-CH₂OH);
 5.40 (t, 1H; C₂-H, J=3.5 Hz);

6.15-6.20 (*t*, 1H; C₄-H, J=4.8 Hz);
 6.49 (b, 2H; C₂, -NH₂);
 7.83 (s, 1H; C₈, -H);
 10.64 (b, 1H; N₁, -H).
 5 U.V.: (CH₃OH) max. 252, 270 (shoulder)

Example 37

Tablet Formulations

A. The following formulation is prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients with a solution of
 10 povidone in water, drying and screening, followed by addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

			<u>mg/tablet</u>
	(a)	Active ingredient	250
	(b)	Lactose B.P.	210
15	(c)	Povidone B.P.	15
	(d)	Sodium Starch Glycolate	20
	(e)	Magnesium Stearate	5
			<hr/>
			500

20 B. The following formulation is prepared by direct compression; the lactose is of the direct compression type.

			<u>mg/tablet</u>
		Active ingredient	250
25		Lactose	145
		Avicel	100
		Magnesium Stearate	5
			<hr/>
			500

C. (Controlled Release Formulation) The formulation is prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients (below) with a solution of povidone in water, drying and screening followed by the addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

		<u>mg/tablet</u>
	(a) Active ingredient	500
	(b) Hydroxypropylemethylcellulose (Methocel K4M Premium)	112
10	(c) Lactose B.P.	53
	(d) Povidone B.P.	28
	(e) Magnesium Stearate	7
		700

15 Example 38

Capsule Formulation

A capsule formulation is prepared by admixing the ingredients below and filling into a two-part hard gelatin capsule.

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
	Active ingredient
	125
	Lactose
	72.5
	Avicel
	50
	Magnesium Stearate
25	2.5
	250

Example 39Injectable Formulation

Active ingredient 0.200 g

Sodium hydroxide solution, 0.1M q.s. to a pH of about

5 11.

Sterile water q.s. to 10 ml.

The active ingredient is suspended in some of the water (which may be warmed) and the pH adjusted to about 11 with a solution of sodium hydroxide. The 10 batch is then made up to volume and filtered through a sterilizing grade membrane filter into a sterile 10 ml glass vial and sealed with sterile closures and overseas.

Example 4015 suppositorymg/suppository

Active ingredient	250
Hard Fat, B.P.	1770

20 _____ 2020

One-fifth of the hard fat is melted in a steam-jacketed pan at 45°C maximum. The active ingredient is sifted through a 200 µm sieve and added to the molten base with mixing, using a high shear stirrer, until a 25 smooth dispersion is achieved. Maintaining the mixture at 45°C, the remaining hard fat is added to the suspension and stirred to ensure a homogenous mix. The entire suspension is passed through a 250 µm stainless steel screen and, with continuous stirring, is allowed 30 to cool to 40°C. At a temperature of 38°C to 40°C, 2.02 g of the mixture is filled into suitable, 2 ml plastic molds. The suppositories are allowed to cool to room temperature.

Example 41Antiviral Activity

All of the compounds of the preferred embodiments are novel and some are valuable for their properties as non-toxic inhibitors of the primary replication of HIV-1 in previously uninfected T-lymphocytes over a prolonged period of time.

In vitro testing was conducted on several of the compounds of this invention to determine their inhibitory properties. The results are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The concentrations reported are $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in the incubation media which affect the susceptibility of a continuous line of T-cells developed at the Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research (Montreal) by Dr. Mark A. Wainberg toward infection by HIV-1 following a protocol similar to that of H. Mitsuya and S. Broder, "Inhibition of the in vitro infectivity and cytopathic effect of human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) by 2'3'-dideoxynucleosides", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 83, pp. 1911-15 (1986).

Protection of the cell line from infection was monitored by staining with monoclonal antibodies against viral proteins in the standard manner (Table 1). In all experiments, comparisons were made with the drug AZT as the control. In order to confirm the results, the drug effects were monitored by measuring reverse transcriptase (RT) activity in the U-937 line of human monocytic cells as assayed in the usual manner with tritiated thymidine triphosphate (TTP) (Table 2). The drug effects on cell viability as measured by the well-known cytolytic effects of HIV-1 on the MT-4 cell line was evaluated in the accepted manner (Table 1).

Toxicity

No toxic effects were observed in the above tests.

Table 1

5 Inhibition of HIV-1 product by compounds
of formula (I) in MT-4 cells

a) Viable cell counts (6 days in culture) using 2 μ g/ml
of compound

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Cell Viability %</u>
10	no drug	6.47
	AZT	88.6
	<u>cis</u> -XI	87.4
	<u>trans</u> -XI	24
	<u>cis</u> -XII(b)	14
	<u>cis</u> -LVI	11
15	<u>cis</u> -LIII	18
	<u>cis</u> -XVIII	14

b) P-24 immunofluorescence

	<u>Time in Culture</u>	% Immunofluorescent Cells		
20	<u>(Days)</u>	<u>No Drug</u>	<u>2μg/ml AZT</u>	<u>2μg/ml <u>cis</u>-XI</u>
	3	5.9	1.0	1.0
	6	99	1.0	7.6

c) Reverse transcriptase assay

	<u>Time in Culture</u>	<u>RT Activity (CPM X 1000)/ml</u>		
25	<u>(Days)</u>	<u>No Drug</u>	<u>2μg/ml AZT</u>	<u>2μg/ml <u>cis</u>-XI</u>
	3	36.43	1.564	2.381
	6	339.0	1.748	2.301

Table 2

Inhibition of HIV-1 production by compounds of
formula (I) in H-9 cells

Reverse transcriptase assay

5	Time in Culture (Days)	No Drug	RT Activity (CPM X 1000)/ml	
			2 μ g/ml AZT	2 μ g/ml cis-XI
	5	9.117	3.346	3.077
	8	438.5	3.414	5.853
	11	2550	2.918	3.560
10	14	2002	8.320	2.872
	7	584.5	2.997	2.399
	21	365.2	3.111	2.907
	25	436.4	15.88	4.020
	29	92.38	32.08	3.756
15	33	111.1	612.2	3.803
	37	32.28	878.2	4.193
	41	384.4	994.0	4.515
	45	33.64	32.91	3.441

Table 3

20 Inhibition of HIV-1 production by compounds
of formula (I) in H-9 cells.

RT activity (cpm) after:

	<u>Inhibitor</u>	<u>Conc.-</u>	<u>8 days</u>	<u>12 days</u>	<u>26 days</u>
	none	-	198,612	327,570	239,019
25	<u>trans</u> -(XXXVI)	10 μ M	4,608	83,462	312,478
	<u>trans</u> -(XXXVI)	50 μ M	1,319	758	1,732
	AZT	20 μ M	633	419	821
	none	-	64,769	119,580	227,471
	<u>cis</u> -(XXXVIII)	20 μ M	2,618	130,563	210,583
30	<u>cis</u> -(XXXVIII)	50 μ M	1,132	39,752	231,609
	AZT	20 μ M	587	1,316	679